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Bogachev Wants Chemical Arms Talks Accelerated

LD0210232290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—The Persian Gulf crisis highlights yet again the pressing need for an immediate solution to a complete ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of stocks worldwide, with a reliable monitoring mechanism.

Iraq, which used poisonous substances in the field during the war with Iran, clearly states today that there is a possibility of a chemical war in the Near East.

In New York, both U.S. President George Bush and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze have come out with statements on the need to accelerate the process of reaching an agreement on chemical weapons.

For several years now in Geneva, the unhurried discussions on chemical weapons by delegations from forty states have been continuing. When the routine round of talks ends, the diplomats from the countries participating in the conference on disarmament have, as a rule, solemnly announced that the current year will be the year that a complete ban on toxic substances in the field is reached. Although such statements were made in 1987, 1988, and 1989, there is still no convention on a chemical weapons ban. There is only another promise from the diplomats that now it will be in 1990 that such a convention will most certainly be signed. Actually, a large part of the draft convention has already been agreed upon, however, the menacing development of events in the international arena shows that the present rates at which the talks in Geneva are progressing are obviously inadequate.

There was a time when the United States stopped producing chemical weapons, and the Soviet Union did not follow the U.S. example. Then the countries exchanged roles: the USSR stopped the conveyor belt producing toxic chemical agents, and the U.S. quickly started producing fundamentally new chemical binary ammunition. Now, as it appears, a common position of two great powers on toxic chemical agents has been devised.

Very important bilateral consultations between the USSR and the U.S. are taking place in parallel with the conference on disarmament. The problems of chemical weapons are invariably included in the agenda of the USSR-U.S. summits. In June this year, the USSR and the U.S. reached an agreement on ending the production of chemical weapons. The U.S. started to remove its chemical ammunition from FRG territory to Johnston Atoll, in the Pacific. As is well known, the Soviet Union does not have any chemical weapons outside the boundaries of its national territory. A USSR-U.S. accord was reached on the stage-by-stage elimination of 98 percent of the stocks of toxic chemical agents of both countries, and then of all the stocks if other countries possessing this weapon sign the treaty.

The new approaches to problems of war and peace which have become possible as a result of the triumph of the ideas of new political thinking, and the cessation of production of toxic chemical agents in the USSR and the U.S., create conditions for outlawing these weapons.

Time does not tolerate any further delay in settling this matter. The participants in the Geneva disarmament conference must now redouble their efforts to free mankind at last forever from the threat of a devastating chemical war.

Position at Vienna CFE Negotiations Criticized

PM0110103990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 4

["Political Observer's Opinion" by Stanislav Kondrashov: "Difficult Parting With Tanks at the Vienna Talks Involving 23 Countries"]

[Text] Vienna-Moscow—How many tanks do we, the Soviet Union, need in Europe? Two in five? Or one in three? Some citizen will give it up as a hopeless cause, saying irritably: Leave it, I am fed up with tanks. And yet, for some general, the whole world revolves around the difference between these two ratios.

Nevertheless, one-third represents the lion's share, with the remaining two-thirds being divided between the other 22 NATO and Warsaw Pact states. Even NATO members agree to the Soviet one-third. But people in our country want at least two-fifths. There are also arguments over armored fighting vehicles, artillery systems, combat aircraft, and helicopters. The scene of the dispute is Vienna's Hofburg Palace at the talks between 23 states on conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. I have just returned from there with mixed impressions, which I am in a hurry to share with the reader.

At a time when Soviet people are becoming brutalized because of shortages of just about everything, people in lovely Vienna are trying to solve the problem arising from our specific surpluses—our surpluses of arms. The shortages in the stores and surpluses caused by overmilitarization are two sides of the same coin that was developed over a long period by irresponsible leaders and a submissive people. But even now that the people have begun to speak out, there is a reluctance to part with the arms surpluses, while our parliament has still not learned to tackle this question.

According to the Defense Ministry position, which was confirmed by the top leadership in a directive to the Soviet delegation in Vienna, the Soviet Union demands at least 40 percent in each category of arms. That is, if each of the two military alliances has 20,000 tanks left after the cuts, the Soviet Union wants 16,000, whereas, suppose, the second country in Europe in terms of tank power—a united Germany—is to receive four times fewer tanks. Each of the alliances will have 30,000 armored fighting vehicles, and we are reserving the right to 24,000, whereas Germany again gets approximately 3,000.

The language of the Vienna talks describes these quotas as being at the level of sufficiency. The reader was able to study the details and philosophy of this problem in a recent article by Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Rogov (IZVESTIYA, No. 265). I would like to single out what things that are clearer in Vienna than in Moscow. Our stance on the level of sufficiency cannot be defended with conviction. It has provoked a very negative reaction from all delegations without exception, both NATO and Warsaw Pact. In making this demand Moscow has found itself totally isolated at the talks, which are generally characterized by a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding. It will not be possible to make all the others change their minds. That is the impression that you get from conversations with Soviet delegation head Ambassador O.A. Grinevskiy and with the heads of a number of Western and East European delegations. How can we cleave to a position which we know will be impossible to retain? And is it worth persisting?

The question is becoming urgent and it is being written into the international diplomatic schedule for this fall. It was supposed that the treaty on conventional arms cuts in Europe would be signed in November at the meeting in Paris of the top leaders of the 35 states involved in the all-European process. There is only just enough time. According to the senior U.S. representative at the talks, if eight or 10 questions remain unresolved by early-October, the chances of being in time for Paris are "very poor"—after all, even the technical side of things takes at least a month, apart from anything else, the roughly 400 pages of the text of the treaty itself and its addenda have to be set out in legal language and then translated into six languages. Thus, the obstacles have to be removed over the next few days when Shevardnadze and Baker meet together in New York and then among the foreign ministers of the Paris meeting's member states.

The importance of Paris is obvious. The cornerstone of the new all-European security structure, which has been built with consideration for German unification, the radical changes in Eastern Europe, and the profound transformation of the two military blocs, will be laid there. Is Paris going to occur at the scheduled time, 19-21 November, or not? The U.S. position is categorical: President Bush will not come to Paris if there is no conventional arms treaty.

The political stakes are high and must be given priority over narrow military stakes. But domestic circumstances influence foreign policy decisions. Gorbachev is obviously caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. On the one hand, pressure from the military leadership, whose support is vitally important for him in the current extremely critical situation. The generals want fewer cuts since the Warsaw Pact has virtually collapsed and our own border will soon be the front line of defense. That is why our required quota has risen from the previous 35-40 percent to the current minimum of 40 percent. The inertia of the former strategy is not being overcome immediately and does not synchronize with the giddy speed of the changes. Remnants of the parity thinking which ruined the country and, in a broad context, weakened its security, are still with us.

On the other hand, political arguments are more important than purely military arguments. The logic of the new thinking on this question too dictates that we seek accord with our former NATO adversaries, who have become our partners, and with our former East European allies, with whom we must now establish relations on new foundations. When both sides dispute the Soviet stance, you have to heed their arguments.

Here is one of the arguments put forward during FRG delegation head R. Hoffmann's conversation with me: We cannot publicly defend a treaty that leaves the Soviet Union with such huge stocks of arms. Some 33-35 percent is still an acceptable level, and Genscher recently confirmed this in a letter to Shevardnadze. But 40 percent is unacceptable. This difference is the "only dark patch in the bright picture of our relations." Here is one of the arguments put forward by British delegation head Paul Lever: Why do you need so many tanks and armored fighting vehicles in Europe if you can move some of your surpluses beyond the Urals, out of the treaty's zone of operation?

By the way, this transfer is already under way at full tilt, and by no means everyone in the West is closing their eyes to it, the Americans are beginning to protest. One of the Soviet delegation's military experts pointed out that the Defense Ministry is taking some of the divisions being withdrawn from Eastern Europe "over the Urals in transit as far as the Far East." Some of our best hardware is being hurriedly transferred there from Europe in exchange for obsolete equipment. I was shown a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA commentary in Vienna about the new tank reserve bases which sometimes look like half-kilometer lines of combat vehicles abandoned in an empty field without guards. This further illustrates the problem of tank surpluses. After all, if we did not move tanks beyond the Urals, even with a quota of 16,000 tanks, we would have to destroy 25,000 tanks—that is more than the NATO bloc possesses and more than all its 16 states will be left with under the terms of the treaty. Their destruction would also cost a pretty penny. As would the conversion of tanks to tools of peaceful labor. Even if you do convert these swords into ploughshares, you will not take away their voracity, their weight and caterpillar tracks which strip off a fertile layer of the land. It is no coincidence that our diplomats in Vienna asked in alarm: Have people in Moscow seriously calculated the pluses and minuses of this conversion? While the West, although aware of our improvidence, is looking on in perplexity and suspicion: The Soviet Union has, after all, applied to convert 4,000 tanks.

In addition to the level of sufficiency, questions of naval aviation and inspection quotas present unresolved obstacles. That is a matter for separate comment. At present I must add that a strictly military approach may have a political impact on our relations with the new democracies in Eastern Europe. With a Soviet share of 40 percent, the six Warsaw Pact states would be left with only 10 percent. The NATO bloc has already doled out its half in Brussels, but the division of our half is generating hassles and political friction: The "older brother" is once again grabbing the lion's share. The first attempt at sharing out the arms two weeks ago in Bratislava failed to produce a result. At the end of last week representatives of the Warsaw Pact general staffs once again met in Prague—again to no avail.

I spoke in Vienna with the heads of the Polish and Hungarian delegations at the talks involving the 23 countries. For them the tank count runs predominantly to hundreds rather than thousands. Poland would like to keep 1,900, cutting back 1,400. Hungary agrees to 900 instead of 1000. Bulgaria requests 700 tanks which, by the way, is double Britain's share. Pointing out the "profound divergence" on this question, Polish delegation head W. Kanarski reproached Moscow for selfishness and disregarding the interests of its former allies which now have to think, given the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, how to independently ensure their own defense. "Because of your idea of sufficiency, we are deprived of sufficiency," he pointed out. He added the following comment: "You can move your arms back beyond the Urals, but we have nowhere to go with ours."

Hungary's Istvan Gyarmati also criticized the Soviet stance of "intending to help out." While fully understanding the "military idea" behind the demand for 40 percent, he does, however, consider it "politically incompatible with the idea of cooperative security in Europe."

The talks involving the 23 states in Vienna are taking place in a businesslike and proper, even friendly atmosphere. Work has been carried out over the past 18 months that could not have been conceived of a few years ago in terms of its volume and results. The following comparison is telling: It was, after all, the Austrian capital that was the scene of a classic example of the interminable senseless confrontation known as the talks on mutual balanced reductions on arms in Central Europe. They lasted 15 years—and were totally fruitless. Things are different now. The states have reached the final stages of talks that were incomparably more complex after only 18 months. A great deal has been resolved. I am sure that the overall result will be successful. The faster the remaining obstacles are removed, the better.

TASS Covers Events Leading to German Unity

Accord on Troops Initialled

LD0110203990 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 1 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Lev Volnukhin]

[Text] Bonn October 1 TASS—The USSR and West Germany initialled an agreement on measures concerning the temporary deployment of Soviet troops in East Germany.

A special fund will be set up to pay expenses for the upkeep and withdrawal of Soviet troops. The West German Government will make contributions to the fund.

West Germany will help in housing construction for withdrawal troops in the European part of the Soviet Union and in vocational retraining of troops withdrawn from Germany and demobbed in the USSR.

Treaty With GDR Canceled

LD0310090190 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 3 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksenov, Boris Zverev, and Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—The Soviet parliament today adopted a resolution canceling the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, signed on October 7, 1975.

Soviet parliamentarians acted in consideration of the East German Government's request to cancel the treaty due to the unification of Germany.

The parliament instructed the Soviet Government to continue work to ensure Soviet interests, especially in the sphere of security, in the context of German unification until new agreements go into effect.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev told parliament that in the coming 18 months, all the "legal heritage" in relations between the Soviet Union and East Germany will turn into mutual obligations between united Germany and the Soviet Union.

On Tuesday, deputies failed to adopt the resolution, as it provoked heated debates. The draft was passed over to parliamentary committees for elaboration. Today, the resolution was adopted by an absolute majority vote.

Gorbachev Greets Reunification

LD0210183590 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a message of greetings to Richard Von Weizsaecker and Helmut Kohl, it was announced here today.

The message reads:

"Dear Mr. Federal President,

"Dear Mr. Federal Chancellor,

"Please accept my congratulations to you and all German people. The unification of Germany, which takes place in full accord with neighbours and other states and nations, is a great event not only for Germans.

"It occurs at the watershed of two epochs. It has become a symbol and I hope it will be a factor in establishing a universal order of peace.

"Unification could not have taken place if there had not been profound internal democratic changes in our countries, if the right conclusions from the tragedy of the most horrible war had not been reflected in real life.

"On this remarkable day I want to pay tribute to all those in my country and in your country who, overcoming sorrows, remembering losses and honouring the dead, did not yield to prejudice and fears, but persistently worked for the future, making this peaceful and worthy solution of the 'German issue' possible.

"We expect much of our new relations with Germany. History, the deep roots of mutual influence and gravitation, the position of our countries in Europe and the world, and their colossal and mutually supplementing potential make many-sided cooperation between them possible and natural.

"I hope the treaty on good-neighbourly relations, partnership and cooperation, which will be concluded soon and which should lay the foundation for our relations, will help achieve this goal.

"I wish the great German nation happiness, prosperity and eternal peace in good-neighbourliness and friendship between the European peoples."

Unity Credited to 'Consensus'

LD0210145290 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Soviet people share the joy of the German people over the unification of their country, to be proclaimed in a ceremony on October 3. Acting in accordance with its rights and responsibilities the USSR participated in all stages of the establishment of German unity.

Meetings and contacts between Soviet and West German leaders play a remarkable role in this, promoting the achievement of mutual understanding on decisive problems. Soviet leaders were constantly in touch with leaders of the German Democratic Republic.

German unity was established in new political conditions. It was achieved not by "blood and iron" but by a consensus between Germans, the Four Powers and neighbours of West Germany and the German Democratic Republic. The Four Powers did not dictate the terms on which the two Germanies unite, and did not impose the military-political status of future united Germany on the two German states.

During complicated and at times dramatic negotiations on the "two plus four" formula, the sides adjusted their initial positions. As a result the interests of all participants, including Germans, were observed.

Germans received a credit of confidence which they, hopefully, will justify. The West German and GDR Governments voluntarily assumed the pledges registered in the agreement on the ultimate settlement with regard to Germany. They pledged that only peace would come from German land, and that the united Germany would never use the arms it [word indistinct] than in accordance with its Constitution and the United Nations Charter.

The united Germany will refrain from the production, possession and use of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. It is to reduce its armed forces.

The treaty confirmed the final nature of the frontiers of united Germany.

The problems which created tension in Europe since the war have been cleared, Soviet diplomatic sources believe.

Naturally, there are quite a few people in the Soviet Union who feel bitterness about the loss of an ally, the GDR. But this is the choice of citizens of the GDR.

We believe that we are not losing our ally, but gaining a friend.

(?The) peoples have been locked in fierce combat more than once. But there were also unclouded periods in Soviet-German relations. A unique chance is offered now to use the constructive experience of cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Germany, and peoples of entire European continent. This experience was the basis of the Treaty on Goodneighbourliness, Partnership and Cooperation which will soon be concluded between the USSR and Germany.

'New Stage of Interaction' Seen

LD0310091690 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 3 Oct 90

["On German Unification—Comment" by TASS diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—The unification of the two German states was completed at midnight on October 2. This is a historic event for the German people and for peoples of Europe and the whole world.

German unification was possible due to democratic changes in Eastern Europe, initiated to a great extent by perestroyka in the Soviet Union.

The unification was carried out in accordance with the aspirations of the German people, with due account of the legitimate interests of other peoples and states. Joint efforts permitted drawing a line under the past and opened a way to a common Europe, where a peaceful and democratic Germany will occupy a fitting place.

The Soviet Union actively cooperated with West and East Germany, the United States, France and Britain in the settlement of foreign aspects of German unification. The countries found balanced solutions, permitting hope that German unification will be a step towards the creation of all-European security and cooperation structures.

The Soviet Union and united Germany are beginning a qualitatively new stage of interaction, which can and should bring peace, stability and prosperity to the Soviet and German peoples, Europe and the world community as a whole.

Visas Necessary for GDR Travel After 3 Oct

PM0210150190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visa Now Needed"]

[Text] We have been told by the USSR Foreign Ministry Consular Administration that in view of the unification of the two sovereign states—FRG and GDR—a visa requirement will be introduced on 3 October for Soviet citizens entering the territory of what was the GDR. Soviet citizens making official or private trips to the territory of the former GDR will have to obtain entry visas from FRG consular institutions on USSR territory.

Akhromeyev: German Unity Was 'Bound To Come'

AU0310092090 Hamburg DIE WELT ("German Unity" supplement) in German 3 Oct 90 p 8

[Response to DIE WELT question by "Gorbachev adviser" Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev: "Unity Was Bound To Come"]

[Text] [DIE WELT] What is Moscow's reaction to German reunification?

[Akhromeyev] The unification of Germany was made possible above all as a result of the USSR's new foreign policy and the subsequent fundamental changes in Europe. Yet, the German people could not remain divided forever; unification was bound to come sooner or later. I am glad—and this applies certainly to many other people as well—that this process has been accompanied by a reduction of military confrontation and of danger for the European states, including the USSR. It is a good thing that everything has taken place without major conflicts. I am convinced that both the USSR and the future Germany are aware of the fact that lasting peace in Europe is only possible in an atmosphere of good mutual relations in the most important areas.

Shevardnadze Meets With Ministers in New York

Spanish, Austrian Counterparts

LD0310100890 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] New York October 3 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has met his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez here.

The two ministers discussed bilateral economic and financial cooperation. They pointed out with satisfaction that an impressive package of agreements would be prepared by the time Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visits Spain.

The practical aspects of the establishment of new European structures were the focus of attention during a meeting between Shevardnadze and his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock.

Algerian, PLO Representatives

LD0310102190 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] New York October 3 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has met his Algerian counterpart Ahmed Ghazali here.

The two ministers discussed the Gulf situation, expressed support for the efforts for the United Nations secretary-general towards a settlement of the Western Sahara problem, and voiced satisfaction with the state of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations.

The need for Iraq to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions and withdraw from Kuwait, which would open up an opportunity for a settlement of the entire situation in the Middle East and, first of all, the Arab-Israeli conflict, was emphasised during a meeting between Shevardnadze and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Shevardnadze and Qaddumi were unanimous about the importance of the Arab factor in a political settlement of the Gulf crisis.

CSCE Foreign Ministers Meet in New York

Addressed by President Bush

LD0110213590 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 1 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Andrey Fedyashin and Andrey Chytov]

[Text] New York October 2 TASS—In the opinion of President George Bush who addressed a meeting of CSCE foreign ministers on Monday, an agreement on the reduction of conventional Armed Forces and armaments in Europe is a necessary condition for a CSCE summit.

The president called on the participants in the Vienna talks to redouble their efforts in resovling problems to achieve an agreement and to hold the summit before the end of this year.

Bush called on the CSCE states to set up a centre to prevent and settle conflicts, to form a permanent CSCE secretariat and to establish a CSCE administration on elections. He expressed hope that the new institutions can be located in new central and East European democracies.

The task is to create a CSCE capable of bringing the East and the West closer together and of laying down rock-firm foundations for freedom in a new Europe, the outlines of which are now developing, Bush said.

'Major' Agreements Awaited

LD0310030590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A two-day conference of the foreign ministers of the 35 European states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation has opened in New York.

[Correspondent V. Zvyagin] The importance of this meeting at the present stage of preparations for the November all-European summit meeting stretches far beyond the bounds of customary political consultations. In fact, the exchange of views by these leading representatives of the 35 states, whose leaders signed the Final Act in Helsinki in 1975, opens the way to the signing of major military-political agreements in Paris in mid-November and to the final surmounting of a subsection in Europe's transition from the period of the cold war to a new political era. Before our eyes, with the active support of the enormous majority of UN member countries, the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation are moving to relations of cooperation and partnership on the most topical problems of the present, in full accordance with the spirit of Helsinki. This, incidentally, was also the subject of the meeting yesterday between Comrade Shevardnadze, our country's foreign minister, and U.S. President Bush.

It is symbolic that yesterday's opening of the New York meeting was preceded by the signing ceremony of what is called the declaration regarding the suspension of the quadrilateral rights and responsibilities in relation to Berlin and Germany as a whole. This document supplements the agreement on Germany signed in Moscow on 12 September. The declaration was signed by the foreign ministers of Britain, the FRG, the United States, the GDR, France, and the Soviet Union on behalf of their governments. A line is being drawn under the long postwar division of Germany, a period filled with mistakes and suspicions, a fight for spheres of influence and confrontation between the nuclear powers on the old continent.

The meeting in New York completes its work today.

To Adopt Communique

LD0210214290 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] New York October 2 TASS—The foreign ministers of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) opened the concluding day of their two-day meeting here today.

Nineteen foreign ministers are expected to address the meeting.

The meeting is to adopt a final communique that would clear the way for reaching major agreements on all areas of the Helsinki process at a CSCE summit, scheduled to be held in Paris in mid-November.

These agreements include, above all, a treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe.

Gremitskikh Gives Foreign Policy Briefing 2 Oct

German Unification, Relations

LD0210211590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Today at the press center of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry in Moscow, a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on the current issues in international politics took place. Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who spoke at the briefing, said:

[Begin Gremitskikh recording] Today at 0000 central European time, the unification of the two German states will be fully complete. This represents a historic event, not only in the life of the German people, but in the lives of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world. In connection with this historic event one may make a few assessments and express a few ideas.

German unification is taking place, among other things, as a result of the deep democratic transformations in East Europe. It was initiated to a considerable extent by social and political perestroyka in the Soviet Union. The unification of Germany is being carried out in accordance with the aspirations of the German people and is taking into account the lawful interests of other peoples and states. By joint efforts, a line has been drawn under the past, and the path has been opened up for the unification of Europe in which a peace-loving, democratic Germany will occupy a place that befits it.

The Soviet Union actively cooperated with the FRG, the GDR, the United States, France, and Great Britain in settling the external aspects of German unification. Balanced solutions to issues were found which allow one to hope that German unification will organically intertwine itself into the creation of all-European structures, security, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and a unified Germany are entering a qualitatively new stage in bilateral relations which may, and we believe should, bring lasting peace, stability, and prosperity to the Soviet and German peoples, the whole of Europe, and the whole of the international community. [end recording]

Vote on Nuclear Arms Treaties

LD0210175190 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—"Last Thursday [27 September], the Soviet parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee began considering the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation on underground nuclear weapon tests (1974) and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976) and also protocols to them signed by the Soviet and U.S. presidents in Washington on June 1, 1990," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a briefing here today.

The committee heard head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear talks in Geneva Igor Palenykh and also other representatives of ministries and agencies which took part in elaborating verification protocols.

"USSR people's deputies unanimously declared for the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties, emphasising the importance of resuming as soon as possible talks with the United States aimed at banning all nuclear tests," Gremitskikh stressed. He said the committee would continue to discuss these documents and prepare respective recommendations on this issue for the Soviet parliament.

Skubiszewski's Upcoming Visit

LD0210160690 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski will visit the USSR between October 10-15 at the invitation of the Soviet Government and discuss bilateral relations and European issues with the Soviet leadership, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a briefing here today.

The minister will tour the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Belorussia at the invitation of the leaderships of those republics.

Gremitskikh noted that Skubiszewski's trip to the Soviet Union will be the first official visit to the USSR by the foreign minister of the new Polish Government.

"Both sides attach more importance to this visit," he stressed. "The two sides intend to discuss bilateral relations in the political, economic, humanitarian and other spheres, which will give new impetus to our cooperation."

The two sides will also discuss the situation in various areas of the world, including the situation in Europe, the European process and German unification, the spokesman noted.

Husayn's 'Language of Threats'

LD0210174190 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—At the request of journalists, Soviet spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh today commented on the recent statement by President Saddam Husayn of Iraq. The Iraqi leader said that "the language of threats and warnings" toward his country should be abandoned and that the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait was out of question.

Gremitskikh recalled that the Soviet Union favours a political settlement of the crisis and welcomes any initiative in this direction.

"At the same time we believe that Iraq must abide by the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and completely withdraw its troops from the occupied Kuwait. Saddam's statement unfortunately testifies that the Iraqi leadership remains unmoved with regard to this question."

Fate of Soviet Citizens in Iraq

LD0210162590 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—"The Soviet leadership does not disregard for a single moment the fact that a considerable number of Soviet citizens found themselves stranded after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a briefing here today.

He noted that the welfare of the Soviet people in Iraq was a matter of genuine rather than ostentatious concern for all Soviet organisations involved.

Gremitskikh said that, at first, the Soviet side focused on evacuating Soviet citizens from the danger zone and on returning women and children from Iraq. The evacuation of sick people and specialists whose contracts were ending was organised in parallel.

As conditions for Soviet specialists' stay in Iraq deteriorated, an increasing number of them asked to accelerate their return to the Soviet Union. Therefore, the need arose to organise the evacuation of a considerable number of these people from Iraq, the spokesman said.

Gremitskikh said that this work was conducted in permanent contact with the Iraqi side—both through the Iraqi Embassy in Moscow and through the Soviet Embassy in Baghdad.

All non-working women (536) and children (274) have been evacuated from Iraq by today, the spokesman said. Many specialists, too, left Iraq. The latest plane flew in 185 people from Baghdad on September 28.

All in all, the Soviet community in Iraq dwindled by 2,617 people over this time. As many as 5,174 people remain there.

Regrettably, the Iraqi authorities clearly show tardiness in considering the documents submitted by the Soviet side to issue an exit permit for several groups of specialists. For instance, the Iraqi authorities have been withholding for a week a consent to the departure of 870 oilmen who worked in the south of Iraq and 372 builders of the Yusifiyah thermal power station near Baghdad.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi side gave assurances at top level that it would not inhibit the departure of Soviet specialists.

"Energetic measures continue to be taken on our part to ensure the safety of and normal conditions for existence to our people in Iraq and speed up their departure from that country, primarily those who are asking to leave. Not a single Soviet person in Iraq was forgotten and left without attention," Gremitskikh stressed.

Agreement on Israeli Relations

LD0210172890 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The Soviet-Israeli agreement to convert their consular groups in Moscow and Tel Aviv into official consular establishments should be regarded "as a measure held in keeping with the current widening of ties" between the Soviet Union and Israel. "Soviet spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a news briefing here today. The agreement was reached by Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers in New York on September 30.

The past few years, the spokesman said, have witnessed an intensification of humanitarian contacts between the USSR and Israel, mutual contacts between artists, scientists and representatives of news organisations.

The chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries have exchanged missions and the official Soviet news agency, TASS, is expected to open a bureau in Tel Aviv soon. Some Union republics are developing direct contacts with Israel.

"The interests and rights of Soviet judicial persons and citizens require relevant consular support which is part of the functions of the Soviet Foreign Ministry," Gremitskikh stressed.

"The Soviet consular group, currently in Tel Aviv, does not possess the necessary powers and possibilities due to the limitations of its mandate and make-up. In this context, a decision was taken to establish normal consular relations between the USSR and Israel."

PLO Official's Statement

LD0210212690 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The USSR regards a statement by 'Abdallah Hurani, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee, to the Tunisian AL-SABAH newspaper "as a personal opinion which does not reflect the PLO official position," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh said here today.

Hurani's statement said that, since the new Soviet policy provides for a departure from confrontation with the capitalist countries, including the United States, "liberation forces throughout the world, including in Arab countries and the Palestinian people in particular, cannot see a friendly or allied state in the Soviet Union."

Speaking at a briefing, Gremitskikh called reporters' attention to the fact that the Palestinian leadership made an appropriate statement, dissociating itself from Hurani's statement in the Tunisian newspaper.

"Therefore, we deem it unnecessary to comment on the interview by the Palestinian functionary because he was evidently motivated by emotions rather than a desire for objectivity," the spokesman said.

As for relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO, "They are characterised, as in the past, by interested cooperation in a search for ways of settling conflicts in the Middle East."

"This idea highlighted the round of consultations within the joint Soviet-Palestinian working committee, which was recently held in Moscow," the spokesman stressed.

Importance of Bahraini Ties

LD0210175990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, gave a Soviet appraisal of the significance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the nation of Bahrain at a briefing.

An accord on this was officially put into shape during the recent meeting between the heads of diplomatic departments of the two countries, Eduard Shevardnadze and Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah in New York, where both ministers are attending the 45th UN General Assembly session.

"The joint decision of the two countries," noted Yuriy Gremitskikh, "is significant since today the Soviet Union is maintaining full-scale relations with all states of the Arab world. The time has ended when several Arab states did not want to have diplomatic relations with the USSR for political and ideological reasons."

"The Soviet Union and Bahrain," stated the representative of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, "have taken this important step at a time of extreme exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone, thereby making a weighty contribution to efforts directed at restoring peace, justice, and security there." "Soviet-Bahraini dialogue," said Yuriy Gremitskikh in conclusion, "will undoubtedly become yet another link in multiplan international contacts aimed at overcoming the Persian Gulf crisis quickly."

Diplomatic Ties With Honduras

LD0210225290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—At a news briefing today, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, called the accord reached in New York on 30 September on establishing diplomatic relations between the USSR and Honduras an "important event" in developing cooperation between the USSR and Honduras.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the practice of holding political consultations and parliamentary exchanges was arranged in recent years between the USSR and Honduras. A trade agreement was signed, opening up opportunities for the development of trade-economic contacts, and undertakings have appeared in the cultural, sports, and other fields of cooperation.

"We think," Yuriy Gremitskikh emphasized, "that transferring our relations to a new level will serve the development of mutual understanding and trust between the Soviet and Honduran peoples; will make it possible to broaden the sphere of our political dialogue with a country that plays an important part in the Central American settlement and other regional affairs; and will provide fresh impetus toward arranging and carrying out cooperation in various spheres."

Relations With South Korea

LD0210195490 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The normalisation of Soviet-South Korean relations is a logical result of "the gradual but fast development of ties between the USSR and South Korea over several previous years," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh said here today.

He was commenting on the results of a recent meeting between the Soviet and South Korean foreign ministers in New York, at which the sides signed a joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between at ambassadorial level from September 30.

"The USSR and South Korea are major states in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, not only the two nations but also peace and security on the Korean peninsula and throughout the Asia-Pacific region will benefit by normal good-neighbourly relations between them," Gremitskikh emphasised.

"We are convinced that the normalisation of Soviet-South Korean relations does not run counter to the interests of the north," the spokesman said.

He advocated good cooperation with People's Korea, with which the USSR is bound by "historic friendship tested by time."

Gremitskikh expressed confidence that the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the two Koreas "will help implement aspirations of the Korean people for Korea's peaceful and democratic unification."

Gremitskikh mentioned another important event connected with the Korean peninsula: a declaration recently signed in Pyongyang by three political parties—the Workers' Party of Korea, on the one hand, and the Japanese Liberal Democratic and Socialist Parties, on the other.

The document calls on the governments of the two countries to begin negotiations to normalise relations and to establish diplomatic ties.

The spokesman noted that the Soviet Union praises this move towards ending a long period of confrontation between the two neighbouring states.

"We believe that the normalisation of relations between People's Korea and Japan would promote an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in this part of the Asia-Pacific region and favourably effect the situation on the Korean peninsula and the development of the inter-Korean dialogue. The task of this dialogue is to unite Korea peacefully," Gremitskikh noted.

Sino-Soviet Troop Negotiations

LD0210204890 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—At a briefing here today, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh expressed satisfaction with the results of the first round of Sino-Soviet talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces in the area of the Soviet-Chinese border and building confidence in the military field, which was held in Moscow recently.

Gremitskikh said the sides got down to a detailed and substantive discussion of the implementation of an agreement on the principles guiding such a reduction, signed by the two countries' foreign ministers on April 24, 1990.

They managed to preserve and develop the atmosphere of cooperation, account of mutual interests and the quest of solutions acceptable to both partners, which was typical of the delegations' work at the first stage—during preparations for the agreement on the guiding principles.

According to Gremitskikh, at the new stage of the talks the sides expected to define the components of reductions, types of armaments subject to reduction, coordinate the procedure for data exchange, map out the geographical zones of reductions, create the verification mechanism and develop a range of confidence-building measures.

Getting down to the new stage of talks, the sides proceed from the importance of the provision that the agreement on the guiding principles does not affect the previously assumed commitments towards other states and is not aimed against third countries and their interests, Gremitskikh stressed.

"The new stage of talks has just begun: First steps have been taken, a vast amount of difficult work is to be accomplished. We regard these talks as the inalienable part of the development of relations between the USSR and China in all directions, including in this complex and sensitive area affecting the two states' national security," Gremitskikh said.

"These talks cannot be viewed outside the general context of the positive process that are occurring in the Asia-Pacific region," Gremitskikh added.

UN Asia-Pacific Meeting

LD0210225890 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—The working meeting between the foreign ministers from the Asia-Pacific countries which was recently held at the U.N. General Assembly session, "will give new serious impetus to the emerging improvement of the situation and the establishment of efficient cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region," Yuriy Gremitskikh said here October 3.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said at Tuesday's briefing that that was the first working meeting the ministers held in the history of the United Nations.

Its content and initiatives put forth over the last year by Australia, Japan, Mongolia, Canada and other countries to set up a mechanism for a multilateral dialogue and consultations in the region, which would lead to the creation of a negotiating infrastructure, are in tune with the well-known Vladivostok-Krasnoyarsk programme.

This programme was buttressed by new Soviet proposals during the second Vladivostok meeting in September, the spokesman said.

While exchanging opinions in New York, the ministers discussed both military-political aspects of the situation in the region and prospects for trade and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific area, Gremitskikh noted.

This cooperation would expand if the existing regional economic organisations step up their activities. And these activities would improve even more "if other states in the region could participate in their work on an undiscriminating basis," the spokesman emphasised.

The USSR positively regards the meeting of the Asia-Pacific ministers in New York and reaffirms the Soviet readiness for a constructive participation in establishing cooperation in various directions at subregional and regional levels, Gremitskikh said.

Contacts With Angolan Rebels

LD0210173490 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Soviet officials have established contacts with the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to "promote an early achievement of national reconciliation in Angola in a more efficient way," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a briefing today.

He said the first such meeting took place in Lisbon within the framework of the talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA, held with the assistance of the Portuguese Government.

With the consent of the Angolan sides, Soviet and U.S. groups of experts for the first time visited Lisbon to render assistance to the sides, without attending the negotiations.

The Soviet Union "maintains friendly relations with the People's Republic of Angola and seeks, as best it can, to promote a political settlement of the years-old armed conflict in that country," Gremitskikh said.

"The Angolan Government regards the Soviet Union's peace efforts with complete understanding."

Petrovskiy Discusses 'New Internationalism,' UN

90UF0578A Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 39, 21-27 Sep 90 p 9

[Article by Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy USSR foreign minister: "New Internationalism"]

[Text] The new political thinking, which has enriched our vocabulary with the concepts of freedom of choice, balance of choice, and openness and supervision, has firmly become a part of the flesh and fabric of international politics. The changes in Europe, in other parts of the world, and throughout the system of international relations became possible on the basis of the new thinking—changes which, as distinct from the past, are not being accompanied by cataclysms but are taking place within a framework of stability.

Of course, disturbing events in the rapidly changing world have to be seen also. What has happened in the Persian Gulf is a serious warning to civilization. At the same time, however, this is an indicator of the reserve of strength which the new political thinking possesses. It is sufficient to imagine what it should have been like had this occurred under the conditions of "cold war" and confrontation logic. It may be said without exaggeration that the world would now be on the threshold of a new world war.

A new internationalism uniting the world on the basis of devotion to the aims and principles of the United Nations, not dividing it, as was the case earlier, into opposed, ideologically oriented camps, is now becoming established in the world community via this difficult ordeal by crisis.

The essence of the new internationalism is consolidation not on a small-group or political-ideological basis but on recognition of the unconditional primacy of values common to all mankind. As distinct from previous doctrines, the new internationalism signifies a movement toward a world order via consensus. While recognizing the differences of interests, characters, and ideals which exist among different peoples, it does not at the same time exaggerate them and subordinates them to the broader task of cooperation in the name of the common good.

The new internationalism means recognition of the community of civilization from its sources through our day and the common fate and responsibility for its preservation and transfer to future generations. The new internationalism perceives the pain of each country as its own pain. Deviations from the general civilization processes of integration and consolidation in any part of the world cannot be regarded as isolated and as phenomena not evoking general concern.

The new internationalism contains the idea of the preferability of political to military solutions in any crisis situations, both international and domestic.

The new internationalism shows convincingly that there is no alternative to the democratic ideals formulated in the UN Charter. Finding the optimum correlation between freedom and social justice and realization of the ultimate goal of socioeconomic development—the creation of a society of general prosperity—shared by the whole people are possible only within the framework of democracy.

Democracy is indivisible from the law. The primacy of the law is the guiding thread in the labyrinths of world politics. Of course, deterrence remains a real factor in world politics. The great Einstein was right when he maintained that the "pressure of fear" was essential to introduce order to international affairs, but under the new conditions such deterrence and "pressure of fear" should be qualitatively different—not military but political and legal. The Iraq-Kuwait conflict has graphically demonstrated the tremendous potential of political and legal pressure which is contained in the UN Charter and the concerted actions of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The new internationalism is not simply a philosophy of thinking corresponding to the present level of maturity of civilization but a philosophy of action, collective, joint action, what is more. The notion of the system of coordinates in the modern political world is changing completely. Partnership relations are not a privilege in the East-West chain but an objective necessity throughout the system of political and geographical coordinates.

Partnership leaves no room for the law of force. Moving to the fore today is something else—the power of law and a country's moral authority.

"We," M.S. Gorbachev said in a recent speech, "are engaged in perestroyka and wish to show that our society is capable of being progressive and friendly toward all peoples and of offering cooperation. This is how we will influence the world."

It is for this reason, I believe, that from the viewpoint of the new internationalism our perestroyka appears a global problem, in which both the peoples of the Soviet Union and all members of the international community have an equal interest.

The new internationalism presupposes by nature the internationalization of the solution of the problems confronting mankind and, accordingly, negotiating processes. The supreme task is vigorous continuation of the demilitarization of international relations which has successfully begun, their democratization and humanization, and unification of the efforts of members of the international community in the search for answers to the challenges of the present day—a recovery of the environment and prevention of ecological catastrophe, and the surmounting of starvation, indigence, mass epidemics, severe illnesses, drug addiction, international terrorism, and the crisis imbalance in the development of various parts of the world.

Openness and international supervision are the supports of the new structures of peace which are currently being erected.

The new internationalism means a new quality of cooperation global in its compass and equal in nature.

The new internationalism presupposes a strengthening of the global and regional structures of security. It confronts us squarely with the question of the place and role of the United Nations in the new period of mankind's development and its strategic purpose—coordination of the actions of all states.

Implementation of the charter's principles and the imparting of a universal nature primarily to the efforts pertaining to the establishment of peace and the assurance of security with the least diversion of human and economic resources on arms requires a broadening of the contribution to common efforts by each member of the United Nations.

At the same time, however, and this has been shown graphically by recent events, such a requirement by no means contradicts but on the contrary fully coincides with the central role of the Security Council in the UN system and the unity of action of its permanent members. The customary concepts are being infused with new content. Under the new conditions the right of veto is acquiring a positive character and serving as a telling argument in favor of the achievement of unity among the members of the council. And not only an argument but also a method of the achievement of consensus among them. Today it is a question of the greater responsibility, but by no means the greater power, of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The new internationalism means the imparting of new content to Soviet-American relations. In the global context the relations of the USSR and the United States appear today as a powerful generator of the new internationalism. It was the Soviet-American resolution in support of the United Nations approved by consensus at the 44th session of the UN General Assembly that ended the confrontation and "cold war" in the United Nations and assured its revival as the main control center in the new world that is coming into being.

Finally, the new internationalism means the consolidation of both states and the community.

The United Nations may really be united nations if not only interstate partnership but also the interaction of nongovernmental organizations and human contacts are developed.

The new internationalism cannot, of course, be established of its own accord. It requires support on the part of states and, through their specific actions, on the part of the community.

The United Nations, in which we believe, has to establish the idea of the new internationalism in the practice of international relations.

It is for this reason that not declarations but real deeds and assistance in the solution not only of large-scale political problems but also the specific accomplishment of tasks of socioeconomic development are expected of the present 45th session of the UN General Assembly.

Environmental Ship Greenpeace Calls at Murmansk

PM2809110390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 90 Second Edition p 1

[Report by PRAVDA freelance correspondent A. Khramtsov under the "From Scene of the Event" rubric: "Greenpeace on Visit to Our Country"—first paragraph is an editorial introduction]

[Text] Greenpeace, the ship belonging to the international environmental organization, has entered Kolskiy Zaliv and moored at the Murmansk passenger port. The ship is a doughty adversary of warships carrying nuclear weapons, regardless of whether they belong to the United States, the USSR, Britain, or France. In August 1989 its international crew intrepidly entered the 50-mile maritime zone where testing of a Trident nuclear ballistic missile was being prepared and frustrated its launch from a U.S. Navy submarine.

Greenpeace was not in Murmansk on routine "combat duty." Eleonora O'Hanlon and John Sprendzh [name as transliterated], coordinators of the Nuclear-Free Seas program, spoke of their intentions at a meeting with journalists.

"Greenpeace's visit to Murmansk forms part of our environmental program," said Sprendzh. "The aim of the program is a complete ban on the use of any sources of energy, particularly nuclear weapons, at sea by all countries." [sentence as published]

The "irreconcilables," who have come to the arctic port for the first time, are interested in the attitude of the people living in the Far North to the Green movement. They therefore want to meet with fishermen and scientists from the polar marine fisheries and oceanography institute and visit the "Atomflot" service and supply enterprise, where the nuclear-powered icebreakers of the Murmansk Shipping Company are repaired.

The arrival of the international public organization's ship in the northern Soviet port coincided with the start in Murmansk of the work of the international seminar "Nuclear Energy on the Seas—Safety and Ecology." More than 100 specialists and scientists engaged in studying the problems of nuclear-powered ships from the USSR, Japan, the United States, Finland, and Denmark are taking part in it. The seminar participants's aim is to exchange technical information about nuclear power plants which are environmentally clean and safe to operate and to find ways to "foster confidence" in the peaceful use of atomic energy in the population.

The Greens' task, however, as we see it, is sharply at variance with the seminar's objective. They brought with them to Murmansk a Russian translation of a report prepared by the organization and called "Nuclear Warships and Naval Nuclear Weapons, 1990: Material and Production Stocks." And they invited aboard all inhabitants of Murmansk who wished to do so to learn about the results of the Greenpeace organization's practical activity. But the visit to the ship on the first day of its arrival in port was prevented by antiquated instructions governing the procedure for Soviet citizens' access to foreign ships. The ship's gangway was barred by soldiers wearing green service caps. A special decision by the oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] was needed in order to organize trips on the environmental ship for the city's residents.

KGB Archives Detail 1945 Capture of Himmler

LD3009010490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Report on "the activity of the KGB," incorporating recorded remarks by KGB Chairman Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov and studio interview with KGB public relations staffer Lieutenant-Colonel Viktor Vladimirovich Raskatov by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given; from the "Community Channel" program—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] We shall talk about what the KGB is. I represent the Central Asian region, and I do not need hearsay to know what interethnic conflicts are. So, specifically, the staff of the KGB: It is arduous work to localize interethnic conflict. We certainly have seen that. Now I invite you to watch a piece of film, which has this very title: "What is the KGB?"

[Unidentified narrator] The "Community Channel," together with the USSR State Security Committee's public relations center, is beginning a series of broadcasts on the activity of the KGB under conditions of restructuring and democratization in our society.

In today's and subsequent programs, we hope to help viewers gain a better understanding of the essence of the chekists' work and an awareness of the results of their operational activity. Soviet people have to be very confident that the law, truth, and glasnost are the main areas of the state security bodies' efforts for perestroyka.

For many years, the KGB abbreviation for most Soviet citizens was the symbol of a secret with seven seals. By setting up a public relations center, the KGB has opened its doors wide to glasnost. The KGB today means intense work along the fronts of the secret war. The KGB means the defense of the longest frontier in the world. The KGB means the fight against armed terrorism, diversions, hostage-taking and air piracy.

Recently, the rise in crime has compelled the state security bodies to sharply expand their involvement in the fight against it. The KGB means stopping the rapacious squandering of national property and works of art. The KGB means hard but necessary work to localize ethnic conflicts. The KGB today means the restoration of people's good names. Finally, the KGB means high moral and intellectual potential, free of corruption, and aimed at safeguarding state interests.

Each year, the USSR KGB Higher School carries out the stirring ritual of graduating KGB students who, under the new conditions of our country's life, will resolve new tasks. These, and other themes, will be touched upon in our broadcasts and will help you form the only true and realistic idea of the work of the bodies and the troops of the Committee of State Security.

[Kryuchkov] State security is a broad concept. If we understand security only as the struggle of the special services against the adversary, then I think that we probably are narrowing that concept. Ecology is also a question of security. Let's say, the struggle against the consequences of a natural disaster is also a question of security. But, of course, by this we mean transportation, aviation, railroads. It is a question of something else. Security is a very broad concept. I think our approaches to studying that problem ought to be other than what they used to be.

[Correspondent] Well, I would like to approach our main topic now. You know, there are still a great many blank spots in our history. I think Lieutenant-Colonel Viktor Vladimirovich Raskatov a member of the public relations staff at the USSR KGB, will tell us about one of these interesting moments.

[Raskatov] Good afternoon, comrade television viewers! You have noted very correctly another line of the activity of the bodies—that is, bringing archive materials into public circulation. Unfortunately, it very often happens that we know some fact or other that has been made public, published. People begin to refer to it almost as an official source. It turns out later that the fact was presented to us imprecisely.

An example of this: On 25 May 1945, a report was carried in many newspapers, citing REUTER. Here it is, translated from English:

Himmler captured. On Monday, 21 May 1945, at 1945, Corporal Morris and his guard of three British and two Russian soldiers halted and checked suspicious people in the village of Mainsted. They hailed a group of three people dressed in civilian clothes. Since the documents of the latter were not in order, they were arrested and taken to the sentry building at Camp Sidorf. Subsequent investigation established beyond doubt that one of these was Himmler. The names of the two Russian sentries—Gubarev and Sidorov.

It has been thought since then, and is still thought to this day, that Himmler was arrested by British soldiers. Recently, in the KGB archives, the case of Himmler's capture was discovered. It is easy to explain how and why it was in the KGB archives. The fact of the matter is that Soviet counter-intelligence bodies, apart from their other tasks during the years of the war, also had the task of seeking out and arresting the ringleaders of the fascist Reich. When that report came in, then, naturally, the counter-intelligence staff was interested in this and ascertained the circumstances of that arrest.

There are documents in the case: Report to Major Godlevskiy, chief of assembly point of citizens of the Soviet Union. I report that on 21/05/45 at 1930 in the area of the small town of Mainsted, a two-man patrol, composed of two soldiers of the sentry company, sighted three Germans who came out of the woods and were moving along the road. Despite the patrol's warning, they halted only after a shot was fired by patrolman Gubarev. Detention. The detainees were handed over to British soldiers who together with our patrolmen presented the detainees to British headquarters. Today, 25/5/45, the English translator reported that Himmler was among the Germans who had been detained. [passage omitted]

Well, Major Godlevskiy, chief of the assembly point, followed that report with an order, order No. 19, assembly point No. 619 of citizens of the USSR. Here is a copy of that document. [Raskatov holds up document]

First, the circumstances of the detention are given, and there is more: It has been established documentally that among those detained was Heinrich Himmler, the henchman of Europe and the German people, chief of the SS and the Gestapo. [passage omitted]

I have spoken and read the documents to you, but there are no details here. These are dry Army documents. Those who participated in the detention told the details. In particular, first, in the British occupation zone, patrols always patrolled in pairs, a British patrol and our patrol. But, when Gubarev and Sidorov detained three unknown persons in semi-military uniform there were no British nearby at all. Among the detainees was one wearing a civilian hat, his eye was bandaged, and he held a crutch in his hand and was leaning on it. The detainees tried to explain that they were patients returning home from a hospital. But the patrolmen did not believe that, and presented the detainees to the British patrol, to the sergeant-major of the patrol. But, the British sergeant believed the detainees and wanted to release them. Our soldiers objected to that. They, along with the British soldiers, delivered them to the British camp. [passage omitted in which Raskatov says that two days later the Russian soldiers were told by the English translator that Himmler was the detainee with the bandaged eye and that he took poison after he had confessed his identity; the correspondent says the feat of the Russian soldiers should be publicized and is worthy of respect and that a monument to them should be built]

[Correspondent] But, I think that sometime we will open up another page of a secret, let's say, not of 40 years standing, but, let's say, of five or 10 years.

[Raskatov] Of course, now, in the period, the epoch of glasnost, the doors of the archives of the KGB are opening quite widely. Not just old materials but modern material may even be seen now. For instance, the KGB hall of the State Security Committee tells of specific operations. So we kindly invite you to visit us.

[Correspondent] Good, Viktor Vladimirovich. So, until we meet again!

[Raskatov] All the best.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Discusses Meeting With Bush

PM0310102990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Second Edition p 5

[Article by PRAVDA correspondents V. Linnik and V. Sukhoy: "The Prospects Are Good"]

[Text] New York, 2 Oct—U.S. President G. Bush had a conversation on Monday afternoon, 1 October, in New York's Waldorf Astoria with USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. The Soviet minister met with a group of journalists straight after the conversation. He first gave a brief description of the content of the conversation.

[Shevardnadze] We discussed a large range of problems. Naturally, attention centered on questions that I and the U.S. secretary of state have already discussed—arms cuts and everything relating to the Paris CSCE meeting. I consider the successful conclusion of the Vienna talks to be an earnest of success for the Paris meeting. And we can expect positive results in Vienna today.

We also noted that there are good prospects for completing the talks on strategic offensive arms cuts by the end of this year. I think that some problems involved in this agreement will be resolved before I leave New York. We may finish examining questions relating to the strategic offensive arms treaty during my visit to Washington in the first half of November. If we succeed in accomplishing what we have planned, we may be able to determine the dates for the U.S. President's visit to Moscow.

We also discussed questions of bilateral relations. Problems of U.S.-Soviet economic cooperation were also broached. Admittedly, we did not go into details, but we did mention this.

I indicated the exceptional importance of the U.S. President's speech at the United Nations shortly before we met. The U.S. President's backing for the activity of this international organization as a whole and the UN Security Council's decisions deserves particular attention.

Naturally, we discussed the Persian Gulf conflict in detail. Both we and the U.S. Administration consider that there are now chances of a peaceful resolution of the conflict. We are prepared to act together to secure a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

Other regions were also discussed, in particular the situation in Central America. That is all that we had time for in 35 minutes. I am satisfied with this meeting and think that it was necessary and useful [Shevardnadze ends].

PRAVDA correspondents then asked the minister a few questions.

[PRAVDA] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, did you speak specifically with the President about U.S. credit for the Soviet Union?

[Shevardnadze] No, we did not discuss this topic specifically. As you can see, I came away empty-handed and penniless....

[PRAVDA] Did the U.S. President broach the question of a Soviet military contingent's taking part in joint operations in the Persian Gulf region?

[Shevardnadze] Yes, the President did raise that question. He is well aware of our position and is informed of all our approaches. I think that his speech at the current UN General Assembly session put the emphasis on all the right spots. It is this approach that opens up good prospects. I am referring to the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Persian Gulf region.

[PRAVDA] What role is our president, M.S. Gorbachev, currently playing in settling this difficult conflict?

[Shevardnadze] He keeps his finger on the pulse all the time. There have been intensive exchanges of messages, and there are other forms of contact, including telephone conversations. The USSR president's personal representative recently visited Iraq. Thus, intensive strenuous work is under way.

Army General Moiseyev's U.S. Visit Continues

Discusses Military Reform

LD0110195290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 1 Oct 90

[By TASS special correspondents Stanislav Lunev and Oleg Moskovskiy]

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (TASS)—The official visit to the United States of Army General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, began today with a full military salute on the Pentagon lawn.

Talks began between Army General Moiseyev and General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff. During the meeting, the plan for contacts between the USSR and U.S. Armed Forces in 1989-1990 was assessed highly. The new plan for 1991-1992 was discussed and agreed upon. Moiseyev acquainted the Americans with the course of perestroyka in the Soviet Union and with the participation of the Soviet Armed Forces in this process.

Army General Moiseyev stressed that a deep transformation is taking place in the Warsaw Pact aimed at imparting to it the character of a consultative political organization, and at implementing military reform in the USSR. In particular, Soviet military expenditure is being reduced considerably. It is intended to reduce defense allocations in 1990-1991 by 10,000 million rubles, or 14 percent. The saving on defense in the approved five-year plan will run almost 30,000 million rubles, or around 40 percent of the Soviet Union's annual military budget.

Army General Moiseyev noted that a major cut in the USSR Armed Forces by 500,000 men is being effected. Before the end of the current year the Soviet Union will cut on the territory of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, 60 tactical rocket launchers and take out of this zone over 1,500 nuclear warheads. The USSR plans to cut in the European region by the end of the year 140 tactical rocket launchers and 3,200 nuclear artillery guns. The entire structure of the Soviet Armed Forces is being transformed; the number of military districts, of armies, and divisions is being cut; and offensive and defensive weapons are being shifted in favor of the latter. The defense of the country is being organized within the limits of the national borders of the USSR.

On Monday [30 September] there was a meeting between Army General Moiseyev and U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, members of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, Antony Principi, deputy secretary of veterans' affairs and the chairman and members of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. Moiseyev laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

Meets With Bush 2 Oct

LD0210175790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS special correspondents Stanislav Lunev and Oleg Moskovskiy]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (TASS)—This morning [2 October], U.S. President George Bush met at the White House with Army General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, chief of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy USSR defense minister. The latter is on an official visit to the United States at the invitation of General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces.

During the meeting a number of questions were discussed concerning the state of Soviet-American relations and the current international situation, including ways to resolve the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf caused by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. The sides exchanged views on the preparation of a Soviet-American agreement on radical cuts to strategic offensive weapons and on reducing conventional armed forces and weapons in Europe.

As noted by President Bush before the meeting, the United States approves of the transformations that are being carried out in the Soviet Union.

The meeting between the U.S. President and Moiseyev was held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere. Present were U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, security adviser Brent Scowcroft, acting Security of State Lawrence Eagleburger, General Powell, and other U.S. Government representatives.

"Our conversation with the U.S. President passed in the spirit of frankness and mutual understanding," Army General Moiseyev noted in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. "We exchanged opinions on a number of issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States. Taking this opportunity, I conveyed best wishes from USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev to President Bush with regard to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples."

Army General Moiseyev left on 2 October for his journey around the United States, in the course of which he will visit a number of military facilities from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, in particular in the states of New York, Michigan, South Dakota, California, and Colorado.

Interviewed on Aims

PM3009130390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Army General M. Moiseyev, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, by own correspondent V. Litovkin under the rubric: "Details for IZVESTIYA"; place and date not given: "Why the General Staff Chief Is Flying Abroad"]

[Text] The official visit first to the United States and then to Cuba by the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister begins 30 September. On the eve of the visit our correspondent met with Army General M. Moiseyev and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Litovkin] Mikhail Alekseyevich, just two or three years ago we could not even dream of our military men visiting the NATO countries—much less the United States—or of their officers and generals visiting us. Such visits have now become commonplace. Why are our generals flying abroad?

[Moiseyev] It is not only the generals. For example, the United States has hosted Soviet military cadets, academy students, and various staff officers, warships have visited there, and our military pilots have demonstrated their skills in the Su-27, the MiG-29, the An-124.... This has now become a practice which marks a turn away from the politics of confrontation toward the politics of mutual trust and openness. If we get to know and understand each other better, the enemy image will recede further into the past, and our peoples' security will be all the stronger.

[Litovkin] What then are the aims of and program for your visits to the United States and Cuba?

[Moiseyev] I have partly answered that. I can only add that this is my first trip to the United States, and it will be very interesting for me personally to familiarize myself with that country's life and its Armed Forces, and to establish close contacts with the Pentagon leadership and the representatives of the Chiefs of Staff....

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This task is complicated, however, by the fact that, in the American leadership's opinion, it is essential to get the required results as quickly as possible. Otherwise, with the development of the conflict into long-drawn-out confrontation, the leaders of the Washington administration fear there could be considerable erosion of support for the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf in America itself and for the military-economic blockade of Iraq on the part of America's allies. That is why the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes that "one high-ranking administration representative" has stated that "if diplomatic efforts do not produce a result within a month Bush may revise his decision renouncing the use of military measures."

Northeast Asia

Shevardnadze States Position on Korean Unification

PM0310001590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by USSR Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze: "The Dynamics of Positive Changes Are Geared To Destroying Confrontation in the Asian-Pacific Region"]

[Text] New York—Positive changes are currently taking place in the Asian-Pacific region. It is no easy process. But one can confidently say that these changes are becoming more dynamic.

The Soviet Union's international activity, which is based on the principles of the new political thinking and, in relation to the Asian-Pacific region, finds expression above all in the Vladivostok-Krasnoyarsk peace, security, and cooperation program—a range of initiatives and practical measures that we are constantly adjusting and amplifying in accordance with the situation—is an integral part of the general canvas of the peacemaking efforts of the region's countries. The program's great constructive potential has not yet been fully revealed. But one can already say that it is an appreciable factor and stimulus of the general changes for the better.

In a comparatively short time the political dialogue, including top-level dialogue, among the many Asian-Pacific region countries has made significant strides, and in a number of cases it has essentially been established anew.

The Soviet Union has made a significant effort to strengthen trust and lower the level of military confrontation in the region. One could include in the positive category the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, the pledge not to build up the quantity of any nuclear weapons in the Asia-Pacific region, the reduction of Armed Forces and armaments in the Asian part of the USSR, and the upcoming complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Mongolia. The USSR and United States' ceasing to see one another as military adversaries, their switch to regular consultations on Asian-Pacific regional questions on an increasingly partnership basis, and also the negotiating process now under way on questions of the mutual reduction of Armed Forces and confidence-building measures in the military sphere in the Soviet-Chinese border region are a significant factor of military detente in the region.

Progress is also being made in resolving protracted regional conflicts, in particular the Afghan and Cambodian conflicts. Much work remains to be done to achieve a complete settlement. One cannot help noticing, however, that the atmosphere for this is more favorable.

However, the hopes are mixed with anxiety, because it is too early to talk about the stability, let alone the irreversibility, of the positive changes in the Asian-Pacific region. The danger of a slide or even a sudden plunge toward tension remains, alas. This is exemplified by the tragedy in the Persian Gulf. But this crisis has also shown something else: The new quality of international relations in the post-confrontation period, enabling states to unite in the face of a common danger.

I believe it is particularly important for the Asian-Pacific region countries at the moment, as they learn this lesson and assess the potential of the renewed world, to take new steps to establish equal, mutually advantageous relations based on a balance of interests and the peoples' freedom of choice, and at least to try to find ways of strengthening overall security through joint efforts, on the basis of coordinated approaches, via the mechanism of multilateral negotiations.

That is why, just recently, at the second international forum in Vladivostok, we proposed holding in the fall of 1993 in that city a meeting of those foreign ministers of Asian countries that want to participate.

The unraveling of the tight, chronic Korean knot would be a major contribution to the establishment of relations of peace and genuine good-neighborliness in the region.

The settlement of the Korean issue is a key component of our policy in Asia. Like the other countries, we are concerned about the continuing high degree of tension in relations between North and South Korea. You would probably not find anywhere else in the world an area the size of Korea (only 220,000 square kilometers) with a total of nearly 1.5 million soldiers and a 40,000-strong contingent of foreign forces with nuclear weapons in a state of permament confrontation, separated only by a demarcation line. There is also the fact that there is no legal peace in Korea, only the armistice, concluded in 1953, following a bloody three-year war.

It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the task of reducing or, even better, eliminating altogether the military-political confrontation on the Korean peninsula and achieving the realization of the Korean people's aspirations—the peaceful unification of the country—through constructive inter-Korean dialogue should be coming to the fore.

It always has been a priority task of Soviet diplomacy to promote such a dialogue and the peace process in Korea

The development of good allied relations with the DPRK has served, and continues to serve the implementation of this task. Those efforts will now be augmented and underpinned by the impending full normalization of the Soviet Union's relations with South Korea.

Why are we taking such a step today, and what underlies our decision?

I will say frankly that we put diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Korea in the category of big-league political questions and approached this goal without haste, even, one might say, with a certain delay, after carefully considering everything. The very logic of the development of the Soviet Union's ties with countries on all continents, and the thrust of its renewed policy led us to realize the necessity of officializing our relations with Seoul. We looked at the problem broadly, in the general context of the changes taking place in both the world arena as a whole and in the Asian-Pacific region. Our policy in the Asian-Pacific region is aimed at strengthening peace and stability and in promoting broad international cooperation, it is based on consideration of the political realities prevailing there on many levels. And the decision on the full normalization of relations with South Korea was prompted precisely by those existing realities. They are as follows: Two autonomous Korean states—the DPRK and the Republic of Korea—exist on the peninsula. Of course, the fact that South Korea now represents a considerable political, economic, and also military factor in Asian affairs was taken into account—to ignore it would have been unnatural.

As people will know, two years ago the Soviet Union began establishing trade and economic cooperation and other links with the Republic of Korea on a nongovernmental basis, governed by the interests of developing its own economy and strengthening peace and stability in the Far East. And it is no wonder that special interest in such contacts was shown by the population and economic organizations of the Soviet Far East. There is no doubt that the putting of these contacts on a government footing and the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements will help expand cooperation in various spheres of the economy, science, and technology.

We have made a careful study of public opinion in our country. Numerous conversations have taken place with people's deputies of the USSR, the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic], and our Far Eastern regions, and the standpoints of scientists and specialists have been heeded. The conclusion was unambiguous: We are convinced that the USSR and the Republic of Korea should build their relations as autonomous civilized states on the basis of the universally accepted norms of international law and in accord with the UN Charter. It will be no exaggeration to say that a pretty broad public trend in favor of normalizing relations with the Republic of Korea has formed in the USSR.

We are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations will have positive consequences on many levels. I want to stress that Soviet contacts with South Korea fall within the general framework of those processes which will ultimately open up opportunities for restoring the unity of the Korean nation. After all, some six months back Seoul had no wish to hear about holding military-political talks between North and South. Whereas today the premiers of the two Korean sides have sat down at the same table and are discussing the pressing issues of the Korean peninsula.

I believe that the meetings of the government heads of the two Korean states—and the very fact of their being held is a major political step—will make it posssible to pave the way to reducing tension and normalizing relations between Pyongyang and Seoul. Moscow sincerely welcomes such a development in the inter-Korean political dialogue, and hopes that it will be productive and lead to a rapproachement of the sides' positions in the direction of reasonable compromise and mutual understanding.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated at a high level—and I want to confirm this once again—that we support the DPRK Government's proposals of 31 May 1990, which are aimed at reducing the Armed Forces of the North and South, removing the foreign military presence in Korea, and implementing confidence-building measures. We consider it time to solve the question of military maneuvers on the peninsula. After all, the annual large-scale U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercises, involving 200,000 servicemen of all types, undermine the stability of the inter-Korean dialogue and hamper the achievement of progress in inter-Korean relations. Stopping such maneuvers would promote genuine military detente in Korea.

At this point one cannot fail to mention the constructive aspects of the Republic of Korea's approach to the normalization of the situation on the peninsula and the development of an inter-Korean dialogue. It is not difficult to notice that the positions taken by the two Korean sides have much in common, and this creates quite a good basis for fruitful talks.

The question of nuclear security on the Korean peninsula is an extremely acute one. The DPRK put forward a specific program to free this region from nuclear weapons and transform the territory of the whole of Korea into a nuclear-free peace zone. We fully support such a program. Antinuclear feelings are swelling among the South Korean public. We are convinced that a solution to the question of the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea will also be found in the context of the worldwide nuclear disarmament process.

The Soviet Union is prepared to stand—together with the other nuclear powers—as guarantor of Korea's nuclear-free status.

The DPRK's accession to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons has certainly helped to strengthen the nonproliferation regime. We hope that the DPRK will also sign a monitoring agreement with the IAEA in the very near future. I believe that if the United States were to confirm its nuclear nonaggression guarantees in respect of the DPRK, this would eliminate several questions.

A debate is now under way in the Asian-Pacific region countries about the quest for ways to ease military confrontation and reduce Armed Forces in the region. The Soviet Union is embarking on a serious dialogue on these issues with the United States, Japan, and other countries in the region. It is important for both South and North Korea to join the discussion. It is hard to imagine that the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula can be achieved in any other way.

The question of Korea's membership in the United Nations has been actively debated recently. This is not an easy question: The Republic of Korea advocates both North and South joining the United Nations, while the DPRK perceives this as reinforcing the country's split and suggests that North and South join the United Nations under a "one seat—two delegations" formula.

I would like to remind readers that the Soviet Union has always advocated strict adherence to the principle of UN universality, and admission to this organization of all states respecting its goals and Charter. It is from these positions that we perceive South Korea's wish to join the United Nations. But I would say that in this specific instance, when the North and the South are conducting a dialogue aimed at normalizing the situation on the peninsula and at Korea's reunification in the long term, the best solution to this question would be to give the two Korean sides an opportunity to exercise their right to join the United Nations on any terms they might agree between themselves.

In embarking on the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea, we firmly proceed from the premise that the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Korea must not and will not damage the interests of any third countries, including the DPRK. Frankly speaking, this is precisely the understanding we strove for and actually achieved in the course of contacts with the South Korean representatives. This understanding is juridically enshrined in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Korea.

It must be emphasized that the Soviet Union intends to continue developing the traditional friendly and good-neighborly relations with the DPRK, cooperating with it in the international arena, and promoting to the utmost the attainment of the goal of Korea's peaceful unification. We are interested in the further expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the DPRK, and in the strengthening of diverse ties in the fields of culture, science, health care, sports, tourism, and contacts between public organizations and ordinary people. Here I would like to express my feeling of sincere gratitude to the DPRK Government for its charitable action—the invitation to a large group of Soviet children who are victims of the Chernobyl tragedy, who spent one month of treatment and rest in the republic's best sanatoriums.

Soviet people well understand the Korean people's innermost striving to put an end to the tragedy of the national split, which has already lasted four-and-a-half decades. This is why we will continue to do everything within our power to ensure that the Korean people will be able to live again as a single family in a prosperous democratic state, in conditions of peace and security.

Relations With ROK Entering 'New Stage'

LD0210224590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS political observer Sergey Afonin]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The well-considered and deliberate step of the establishment by the Soviet Union, which is linked by firm allied ties to the DPRK, of diplomatic relations with South Korea, is dictated by recognition of the unity of the Korean nation and concern for the future of Korea. Until now, the "southern link" was missing from the Soviet-Korean complex and this can be explained by many reasons, in particular by confrontation in the times of the "cold war." Now, as the Japanese newspaper ASAHI notes, the first major step has been taken toward destroying the "cold war" structure on the Korean peninsula. It may be added that the decisions of Moscow and Seoul are fully in line with the spirit of the times.

Korea is still divided, but that cannot continue for ever, first of all because the Korean people themselves are striving for the unification of their native land. Soviet people understand that well. Our country has always been guided by and is guided by this feeling in its position on the Korean problem. This was a moving force in the comprehensive development of cooperation with North Korea. This was what led to the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea.

It is important to note that that step by the Soviet Union was taken at a time when both parts of Korea had begun drawing closer together and dialogue had been stepped up. The Soviet people are following this process attentively and with great interest. They completely support the "package" of initiatives and proposals of the DPRK, which are aimed at eliminating political and military confrontation between the north and south, the withdrawal of U.S. troops with their nuclear weapons from the south of the Korean peninsula, the attainment of peaceful unification of the homeland, and the creation of a democratic confederative Republic of Korea. That is the constructive basis for inter-Korean talks. It is thought that the south, for its part, could further their success more actively.

An urgent question in this dialogue is the question of the formula of Korea's entry to the United Nations. As is known, the basis of the DPRK's position is in the tenets expounded by President Kim Il-Song: Korea should enter the United Nations as a single, unified country. In this event, if the north and the south enter this international organization before the country is unified, they have to act jointly in one seat in the United Nations. In other words, the formula of "two delegations—one seat in the United Nations" is proposed. As far as Seoul is concerned, it thinks that the North and the South can enter the United Nations separately, or that South Korea will do that separately. It is true that Seoul has postponed that question until the second round of talks between the heads of government of the DPRK and South Korea, to become better acquainted with the positions and arguments of the north. One hopes that both sides will find a common language, all the more so since they do have the one language.

The Soviet-Korean complex is entering a new stage. It is called upon to serve more effectively and fully the interests of both peoples, the interests of peace, security and cooperation in the north east of Asia and in the Asia and Pacific Ocean region.

[Signed] Sergey Afonin, TASS political observer

Near East & South Asia

Primakov Leaves on 'Special Mission' to Baghdad

LD0310074590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0709 GMT 3 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Aleksandr Kanishchev report]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—Yevgeniy Primakov, member of the USSR Presidential Council, left Moscow by air today for Baghdad. He is carrying out a special mission of the Soviet head of state. The USSR president's representative, a Soviet politician well-known in the Arab world, who for many years headed the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (the leading Soviet scientific institution specializing in Near East problems), will visit Amman, where according to sources close to the USSR Foreign Ministry, he will have a meeting with King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Speaking about the ways to resolve the crisis in the Persian Gulf in a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA interview published today, Yevgeniy Primakov expressed the opinion that the line on this conflict established at the recent Helsinki meeting between the presidents of the USSR and the United States "had its continuation."

"No matter how dangerous the crisis in the Persian Gulf is in itself," he stressed, "and no matter how important it is to bring the matter to a settlement, it seems to me that one needs to proceed from the fact that here we have a unique 'laboratory,' where our efforts to create a new world order after the end of the 'cold war' are being tested." "These efforts," the USSR Presidential Council member pointed out, "should undoubtedly include the impossibility of foisting one's will upon other countries, and the right of any people to freedom of choice of its path of development and state structure."

"Without doubt, UN mechanisms should play a special and growing role in this," Yevgeniy Primakov stressed in particular in conclusion.

Foreign Affairs Committee Clashes on Gulf

PM0210114690 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 18-24 Sep 90 pp 5,6

[Unattributed interview with A. Ananyev, deputy chairman of USSR Supsov's Foreign Affairs Committee—place and date not given]

[Text] A rumour spread among journalists that a sharp clash took place in the Soviet parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee between its members, civilians and army officers, on the question of what Moscow ought to do in connection with the Gulf crisis.

A NEW TIMES reporter was given the following interview by Anatoliy Ananyev, deputy chairman of the committee.

[NEW TIMES] What happened at the meeting of the committee?

[Ananyev] We heard a report by Deputy Foreign Minister Belonogov's report, members of the committee put a number of questions to him. Some facts were indeed hard to understand. Belonogov said in particular that more than 6,000 Soviet specialists are now staying in Iraq. Among them are oil industry and building workers. Belonogov admitted that anti-Soviet tendencies and hostility are already manifest in Iraq. Cases of violence towards Soviet nationals have been recorded. If similar tendencies continue to grow, then, in his opinion, all Soviet citizens will have to be recalled from Iraq.

Another question arose in this connection. If the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union does not increase, will it keep its specialists in Iraq? If it will, deputies pointed out, will not the Soviet Union be regarded by world opinion as an accomplice to the aggressor? Belonogov replied that the USSR has concluded treaties, with Iraq and that it acts in accordance with these treaties, fulfilling the commitments it has assumed. Besides, he noted, it is mainly economic, not military, cooperation.

Deputies objected to Belonogov by saying that treaties are certainly a fundamental thing, but it would be advisable to recall how the Soviet Union delivered grain to Germany in 1941. One trainload of grain after another went to that country on the eve of the war. The Soviet Union was afraid of violating its agreements and supplied grain to the aggressor. Such a comparison is not, perhaps, quite appropriate, but it makes one think over the question of Soviet specialists in Iraq.

A number of deputies suggested that the committee recommend the government to recall all Soviet specialists. The proposal was, in fact, adopted and brought to the government's attention.

[NEW TIMES] What did Army officers say in the course of the discussion?

[Ananyev] Deputy Lobov, who is an Army officer, voiced the following apprehension. Washington is sending its troops to Saudi Arabia—not NATO troops from Europe, but reservists from the United States. The situation is quiet in Europe, and it is not a long distance for the dispatch of troops from that continent.

Lobov raised the question in the following way: Is the chain of troops staying under control or in alliance with the United States not closing in on the Soviet Union's southern borders? He had in mind the concentration of forces in Saudi Arabia, then Turkey and NATO's forces in Europe.

Other deputies did not agree with Lobov's opinion. The committee unanimously decided that the Soviet Union must not take any military action in the region. The decision was made public. We shall not fight there, but we shall do our best to bring about a political settlement on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Simultaneously, we unanimously condemned Iraq as an aggressor and called for an immediate withdrawal of all troops from Kuwait. The committee gave an appraisal of the government's actions in connection with the Gulf crises. In its opinion, the government acted resolutely, quickly and properly. These actions fully accord with the actions taken by the world community. One of the deputies even said that the government would do well by acting in the same way on the tobacco and food problems.

Soviet Stance on Gulf Crisis Explained

PM0110135190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 90 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel M. Ponomarev under the rubric "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer Answers Reader": "Of Course We Should Not Keep Quiet"; first three paragraphs are reader's letter and introduction]

[Text] Here is a letter we received from our reader Ye. Yerkhov in Kiev:

"Could you please explain in the newspaper why not a single state, including the USSR, sent its ships to defend Panama when it was crushed by the United States. Yet now that Iraq has occupied Kuwait, Bush is sending an armada of ships and more than 100,000 soldiers across 12,000 km to chastise Baghdad.

"I certainly realize that the Soviet Union today is no longer in a position to come to Iraq's defense. This being the case, it would evidently have been better to keep silent so as not to make noticeable our leadership's change of views to the extent that amirs and kings have become our brothers. Or, more precisely, that we have switched positions to the side of the United States, Britain, and the rest. The Americans did not defend Egypt and the Lebanon against Israeli aggression in the past. There was nothing in it for them. But they have turned against Iraq and no one has objected. It looks as though the world acknowledges America to be an all-powerful policeman worldwide."

The questions which you raised in your letter, Comrade Yerkhov, are also of concern to other readers. So we should discuss them. But I would first like to say this.

The world is changing rapidly. A few decades ago the imperialist powers endeavored to divide and reshape the world by force of arms. They now uphold their interests mainly by economic means—transnational corporations, interstate associations like the Common Market, and so on.

Does this mean that no one tries to use force any more? Most unfortunately not. In your letter you recalled the U.S. invasion of Panama or Israel's older acts of aggression against Egypt and the Lebanon. This sinister list can be continued.

It cannot be said that the USSR remained indifferent to this kind of actions, although we ourselves are not innocent in this regard—the wounds of Afghanistan are still bleeding. Nevertheless the Soviet Union acted to help Egypt counter the Israeli aggression and angrily condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and Panama too. But I must confess with hand on heart that until recently, and as a rule, we were generally guided in situations like these not by norms, not by morals, not by "solidarity with the struggling peoples," but by the famous principle that "our enemy's enemy is our friend." At times we supported regimes which hardly merited this—the Pol Pot clique in the initial stages of their bloody activity, Amin in Kabul, and Saddam Husayn himself in Iraq, when he unleashed the senseless war against Iran, which ultimately ended in total failure but cost hundreds of thousands of lives.

No, it is not a matter of the domestic difficulties that our country is currently experiencing, although of course they cannot help but affect our actions in the international sphere. We could not indeed defend Iraq when it attacked and engulfed little Kuwait. Incidentally, Husayn may have been incited to this piratical act by the lack of punishment for the war against Iran. For various reasons, Iraq was aided at that time by us, the French, the Americans, the West Germans, and others. Perhaps he got the false idea that he could get away with anything. He was unable or unwilling to see that times have changed now. The aggression provoked universal condemnation. All the permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, the USSR, Britain, France, and China—and the overwhelming majority of other members of the world community acted as a united front. One can hardly believe that they were all dutifully ingratiating themselves with America.

We could not keep quiet at that acute moment. The claim that "amirs and kings have become our brothers" is not of course the point. Nor is the claim that "we switched sides to the position of the United States, Britain, and the rest" the point. The point is that nowadays one can no longer allow an aggressor to exploit the fruits of aggression or the strong to lord it over the weak. It is time to consign the law of the jungle to the garbage can of history.

We are collaborating closely with the United States and most countries of the world in the crisis situation fraught with unpredictable consequences that has arisen as a result of the Iraqi aggression. But our position is not a replica of the American stance, its mirror image. There are differences and extremely considerable ones at that.

When Bush sent his navy and troops to the Persian Gulf zone, he was guided not only by a desire to prevent the expansion of aggression. U.S. interests and those of other countries in this region—which is the most important supplier of energy resources—which were in jeopardy were undoubtedly in the forefront of his mind. The Soviet Union had no intention of taking part in that action although people are earnestly trying to induce it to do this. The USSR has voiced the firm conviction that all political means have not as yet been exhausted, and that one should not act according to someone's wishes, but according to the will and within the framework of the United Nations. The Security Council resolved to adopt sanctions against Iraq, we are undeviatingly abiding by this decision. But that is all. Otherwise it would look as if people were adding fuel to the fire that has flared up in the Arab oilfields. It is no coincidence that the Soviet leadership's position met with the complete support of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

As for your remark, Comrade Yerkhov, that Washington aspires to the role of world gendarme, I do not think that it is unfounded. Of course, the United States is a strong power. Nevertheless this does not mean that it is entitled to dictate its wishes to others, displaying the arrogance of strength. This desire is palpable.

I do not know about others, but I was highly unpleasantly impressed by a recent incident, when a U.S. warship stopped and searched the Soviet container ship Petr Masherov in the norther part of the Read Sea. Even though the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet appraised this action as normal, I think that this is not the way to treat one's partners. Especially in view of everything that was said by the Americans in Helsinki. Washington attributes this incident to autonomous actions by the ship's commander, someone who is ultimately not so important and who does not determine the political oine. But here we have an opinion voiced in public by a perfectly responsible official—U.S. Secretary of Defense R. Cheney: "Peace and stablity throughout the world will continue to depend on the might and determination of the United States, on our readiness to ensure an active presence throughout the world, wherever our interests and those of our allies are in jeopardy. Peace and stability will depend on the presence and potential of the U.S. Armed Forces."

There is hardly any need for comment here. Some people in America are just itching to use force. And Iraq's aggressive actions give them a convenient excuse.

Potential for Air Blockade of Iraq Viewed

PM0210113790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Shalnev: "Resolution Adopted, What Now? The UN Security Council Has Decided To Introduce a Partial Air Blockade of Iraq"]

[Text] New York—"I very much hope," Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, told me, "that the resolution will bring the aggression to an end. When? I do not know. But I very much hope that it will."

The shaykh was talking about Resolution 670, adopted on Tuesday evening by the UN Security Council—the ninth resolution concerning the current crisis in the Persian Gulf.

It was adopted in an unusual way—not by the Security Council members' permanent representatives but by the countries' foreign ministers. The session was chaired by Eduard Shevardnadze.

It was not unanimous. One country voted against. Cuba considered the Security Council's actions inconsistent and the resolution itself "inhuman," since the measures proposed by the document—I quote the Cuban representative—"deprive thousands and thousands of people of a basic right, the right to food and to medical services."

Resolution 670 envisages, to use British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's expression, "placing yet another brick in the wall of Iraq's international isolation"—to be more precise, extending the blockade of the Saddam regime to airspace. The Security Council has decided that aircraft of all countries are prohibited from carrying freight to or from Iraq and Kuwait. UN countries will also be obliged not to allow aircraft destined for Kuwait or Iraq to overfly their territories. Where the aircraft are registered is of absolutely no significance.

The air blockade will not be complete, however: Exceptions will be made for UN-sanctioned food consignments and deliveries intended for purely medical purposes. The resolution is pretty specific on this score, so it is not clear what the Cuban representative had in mind when he talked about its "inhumanity." I admit, however, that, judging by the muddle over the implementation of previous resolutions that also exempt humanitarian deliveries, Resolution 670 could in fact cause—initially, at any rate—very serious problems regarding the delivery of food and medicines to Iraq and Kuwait.

The document adopted on Tuesday contains, moreover, an appeal "to all states to detain any ships registered in Iraq which call at the ports of those states and which are being used or have been used in violation" of the earlier trade embargo.

The resolution is noteworthy for that fact that it allows for the punishment of states that avoid implementing the provisions of this and previous resolutions on the Persian Gulf conflict.

It was pretty clear from the foreign ministers' speeches at the Security Council session that the air blockade could be followed by other collective action against Iraq. No one was specific, however. A look at the UN Charter shows that Article 41 envisages "the total or partial discontinuation of mail, telegraph, and other communications, as well as the discontinuation of diplomatic relations," and Article 42 envisages the use of Armed Forces.

A series of questions immediately arises. In the first place, what deadline does the Security Counbcil set itself for determining the level of effectiveness of the sanctions and, therefore, for deciding whether or not to move on to the next set of measures provided for in the UN Charter? There is talk of December.

Second, how exactly does the United Nations propose to deal with aircraft that violate Resolution 670? Would they have to be intercepted? U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who was asked this question, did not reply.

Third, what will happen to the offending countries that allow aircraft carrying forbidden freight for Iraq to cross their territories? A fine, a reprimand?

Finally, perhaps the most critical question: How can help be given to the states for which the sanctions against the Husayn regime have resulted in very serious financial and economic losses? J. Baker remarked that the countries must not "be crippled just because they opposed aggression." Those are the words. What about the deeds?

Commentator Views Possibility of Gulf War

LD0210150490 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Whereas the British intelligence service MI6 predicts a Gulf war early in November, according to forecasts by other analysts hostilities may break out much earlier. Is a fall into the abyss inevitable? Without claiming to give an official view, our commentator Mikhail Mayorov has prepared this item and this is what he writes:

Following UN Security Council resolutions on an economic and air blockade of Iraq, an unprecedented war of nerves began in the Persian Gulf. The danger that one of the sides might suddenly start a war is heightened because large military groupings are confronting one another on land and on the high seas. The situation is static so far, but if one side fires the first shot no one can say what happens next.

Baghdad's policy is most unpredictable. Belligerent, threatening statements are combined with conciliatory tones. The stand of the Saddam Husayn regime seems to indicate a readiness for some withdrawal. The regime has found itself practically alone now and is accusing Moscow of perfidy and of connivance with the American aggressor, as the regime alleges.

I think, writes Mikhail Mayorov, a reassessment of values is being made by Baghdad and a formula is being sought by the Saddam Husayn regime to at least partly restore in the country the situation that has existed before 2 August, that is before Iraqi troops attacked Kuwait.

Iraq's behavior is still unpredictable though the instinct of survival should prompt the Iraqi leaders to take further steps. What about the other side? Will it have enough restraint and patience so as not to press on a scale of a balance that might start moving and set the scales in motion?

According to some vague reports from New York, American and Soviet officials have started drawing up resolutions which, if approved by the UN Security Council, will allow to use force against Iraq.

The justice that existed in the Persian Gulf area should, by all means, be restored. But will it be possible to hold the local conflict within the area? If developments take such a turn, the Soviet people are reasonably concerned about the possible role in them of this country.

In an interview for the NBC American television network, the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has said the Soviet Union can send its troops to the Gulf area under an appropriate UN Security Council resolution and under the UN flag. It is hardly possible to say how Soviet diplomacy pictures the process, yet the move will have to be endorsed by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Whatever the decision might be, the very fact of the issue being discussed can help weigh all the pros and cons. But, then there are clear indications that there is no haste among politicians so far to draw the final conclusion and a certain policy.

Speaking on the eve of the opening of the UN General Assembly session, both President Bush and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who had a meeting with the President, did not rule out the possibility of a peaceful settlement in the Gulf. That seems to be the most true and safest way for all the nations to go toward a peaceful settlement in the Gulf region.

Kuwaiti, Iraqi Envoys Interviewed on Crisis

90UF0586A Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian No 37, 10-16 Sep 90 pp 6-7

[Report on interviews with Kuwaiti Ambassador to the USSR 'Abd al-Mohsen Yusef al-Du'ayj by V. Grevtsev, and Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR Ghafil Jassim Husayn by Yu. Grachev; places and dates not given; followed by editorial comment: "The Near East: 'Flash Point'"]

[Text] **The situation brought about by the commitment of Iraqi forces to Kuwaiti territory is, as before, keeping the world in a state of tension and remains at the center of attention. At our readers' request the editorial office considered it expedient to afford both parties an opportunity to set forth their positions. We turned to the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Kuwait and Iraq in the USSR.**

We inquired about their opinion concerning the causes and essence of the conflict and how it appears in the context of past relations between the two countries. The ambassadors were asked questions concerning the response of the United Nations, the USSR, the United States, the Arab states, and other countries to the situation that has taken shape and also possible prospects of its further development and resolution.

Mr. 'Abd al-Mohsen Yusef al-Du'ayj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait in the USSR:

I have the impression that Saddam Husayn is no longer today the person he was prior to the invasion of Kuwait. When he embarked on this action, he did think he would be encountering such a reaction on the part of the international community. Even purely outwardly he has changed. At the start of the invasion he permanently wore military uniform and did not conceal his pride in his million-strong army and its arms. His main aim was with the aid of this Army to lay his hands on Kuwait's wealth and gratify the Iraqis by such an iniquitous method.

In addition, in laying claim to the role of sole leader of the whole Arab nation he expected that the people of Kuwait would greet him with cries of "Welcome!"

But today, if you have noticed, Saddam Husayn is no longer wearing military uniform. He is afraid, seemingly, that the world would compare him to Hitler. And, most importantly, he is, after all, "stuck" in Kuwait, as they say, and it has all turned out differently from how he imagined. If he could, he would gladly, I believe, go back in time to 2 August, to before the invasion. But he is now faced with the task of getting out of the "ugly" situation "handsomely," without losing face.

I would note that it was approximately the same in 1980, when he attacked Iran. His advisers had suggested to him that Iran, following the ouster of the shah, had been weakened and that this country could be overcome in a matter of days. At first he waged the war with Iran as "Saddam's battle." But some time later, when he had become bogged down in the war, he changed its interpretation and began to call it the "Arabs' battle"—that is, he attempted to make the whole Arab world at least a moral participant in his adventure.

It should be said that the USSR did much to arm the Iraqi Army—Saddam Husayn had, after all, declared repeatedly that it was needed to counterbalance Israel's might. It should be said also that a substantial part of the arms supplies to Iraq were paid for by Kuwait in the hope that these weapons would be used only for self-defense.

I would like to reiterate once again and emphasize that the main reason for and purpose of the invasion of Kuwait was plunder and the appropriation of a neighbor's wealth, by no means some higher political, religious, or other motives. I even believe that if Kuwait had not been so wealthy, it would not have been subjected to invasion. The whole world can see how the Iraqi Army is behaving in Kuwait, feverishly plundering everything: valuables, merchandise, food.

This contradicts, incidentally, Saddam Husayn's claims that he regards Kuwait as a primordial organic part of Iraq. Is his army behaving here as in its own country? No, as on enemy, occupied territory. An article in the Soviet press aptly called the Iraqi leader the "thief of Baghdad," and I find it hard not to agree....

But even here Saddam Husayn is seeking a way of saving his reputation. He is now maintaining that he seized Kuwait for the purpose of making our oil the property of "all Arabs." As you can see, the same ploy as at the time of the Iran-Iraq war is being repeated.... But this is just another lie. The main pan-Arab problem at this time is restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, by no means a "fair" sharing out of Kuwaiti oil.

In a word, we share the viewpoint of the world community: Iraq's actions are aggression with no justification. I would like to add that the presence of such leaders as Saddam Husayn with an unpredictable policy and militarist and reckless thinking is a disaster for the modern world and source of permanent instability and danger. Of course, we do not deduce from this plans for his physical removal—this is not our style, not our way of thinking. But we have no need of such Arab leaders.

In previous years Kuwait rendered Iraq tremendous material and financial support—not for its aggressive plans, of course, but for a rise in the well-being of the Iraqi people. Of the $35 billion obtained by Iraq from the Persian Gulf countries, we granted it $17 billion. So on the part of Saddam Husayn there has been both treachery and black ingratitude also.

Iraq, incidentally, is twice as rich in oil reserves as Kuwait and is in second place in the world behind Saudi Arabia in terms of this indicator. And, despite this, the people and the country are poor.... You could compare this with your Soviet experience: It is not only a question of an enterprise's possibilities but also of the kind of boss and administrator it has....

Now as far as the world response to the Iraqi aggression is concerned. As a whole, it cannot fail to gratify us. There has never before in UN history been such unanimity, when five resolutions condemning the aggressor have been passed—and all unanimously! And it is thanks to the realistic positions of the USSR and the United States and the coordination of their positions that the international community has been able to act in a united front.

Concerning the Arab countries. The position which has been occupied by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Morocco, and the Persian Gulf countries would seem to us not only humane and civilized but also sensible and promising. It is this position that will prevail, and those who have opted for the opposite position will sooner or later fail.

For it is commonly acknowledged that Iraq is the aggressor, this is understood full well also in regions that are geographically and ethnically far removed from us—in Europe, in southern Africa, on the American continent. Even Cuba, which had always had good relations with Iraq, has condemned the seizure of Kuwait. But some of our neighbors and brothers in blood and faith see things differently. This is both surprising and unpleasant. The more so in that these Arab states, deprived of Kuwait's assistance, will find themselves in a difficult economic situation.

Saddam Husayn would very much like the world community to accept the occupation of Kuwait as an irreversible fact. But I believe that, strictly speaking, it is he who is now living a myth and indulging in wishful thinking. The presence of his troops on our territory—even this is not the main reality—the main reality is the fact that Kuwait was and remains an independent, sovereign state recognized throughout the world. This is the invariable and constant factor, the rest, I believe, is temporary.

Figuratively speaking, the world community is now "treating" Saddam Husayn therapeutically and giving him medicine from the bottle. Little medicine remains. If it runs out and the Iraqi leader has not recovered, a surgical operation will evidently be necessary....

Employing a sports term, we Kuwaitis have great reserves of stamina, we are a wealthy people and have an opportunity to display patience. But Iraq is even now, it may be said, half-choked, and it has neither wealth nor reserves of stamina—only military strength. The Iraqi people themselves are displaying dissatisfaction with Saddam Husayn. Hunger in the country and desertion from the army are growing. For our part, we are prepared to assist the Iraqi people in getting rid of the dictator in every possible way.

After all, Saddam Husayn, having started this war, not only has not gratified his people but has in fact begun a war against them also, having put them in a most difficult position.

I would like to say, incidentally, that Iraq's aggression against Kuwait cannot be regarded as a struggle of revolution against monarchy. It cannot be considered in advance that each revolution is good for a people, and each monarchy, bad. The more so in that in respect of Saddam Husayn the word "revolutionary" may be applied only in quotation marks. He wallows in luxury and has 27 private palaces in Iraq alone. He is tirelessly engaged in extolling his own personality. He has declared himself a descendant of the Prophet, and he compels celebration of his birthdays as national holidays. So in what way does he differ essentially from a despotic monarch? All the rest is just specious words.

Ultimately, I am sure, justice will triumph, and Saddam Husayn will be forced to clear out of Kuwait. If only because he is organically incapable of prudently administering such a country—rich and free, peaceable and civilized, and with powerful intellectual, practical, and cultural potential. Our people will simply reject such a "ruler" with his reckless and barbarous ways.

But the situation in our region really is explosive. Will it develop into war? If, God forbid, there is a military conflict, I do not believe it will be of the scale, duration, and sustained nature many people expect. However paradoxical this may sound for some people, there is no balance of forces between the parties, and the advantage is not on the side of Iraq. I am not talking about a specific confrontation between Americans and Iraqis, I am taking the parties as a whole, with regard for all forces and factors.

In the event of war, the advantage in technology is not on the side of Iraq. The quality of manpower is not on its side. The Iraqi soldier is hungry, ill equipped, and oppressed by the regime, and is not fighting for the right cause.

Further, purely strategic factors. Iraq has no experience of combat operations on such a wide front—400-450 km. Its forces are more than 500 km away from the source of supply, and this supply can be effected essentially only along the single highway from al-Basrah. Cut off this thread, and the army will be left without anything.... Of course, the economic sanctions of the world community will have a very telling effect on Iraq's army also. So, I believe, Saddam Husayn is mistaken if he thinks he will be able to hold out in a long, dogged, and arduous war and, even more, win. And even in the event of such a war, Kuwait would not disappear as a sovereign state.

But, I repeat, a war, if it happens, will most likely be short and end in Iraq's crushing defeat.

Nonetheless, I would like to express the ardent desire that there be no war. We do not want any of our Iraqi brothers to fall victim to the reckless policy of Saddam Husayn. And the Iraqi people have been, are, and will continue to be brothers for us, and we by no means identify them with the regime of the present leader.

Mr. Ghafil Jassim Husayn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Iraqi Republic in the USSR:

Following the end of the Iraq-Iran war in 1988 and Iraq's move into the arena of the Arab region as a force with influence, a new period of the organization of conspiracies against it began. New forms and weapons were used for this. It became clear that the United States and Israel did not care to see Iraq rapidly building its economy and taking the correct development path. They pulled Kuwait into an economic war against Iraq. The Americans pushed its former rulers (he refers to the Kuwaiti Government in exile—Yu.G.) and certain other "oil kings" into flooding the world market with oil for the purpose of depriving Iraq of an important part of its currency earnings.

This required the pursuit of an austerity policy and a cutback in the social development program. We found ourselves in an extremely difficult position in respect of the fulfillment of commitments to foreign states. We were having to pay off our debt and the interest on it.

Iraq repeatedly warned the former rulers of Kuwait that their actions were at odds with the decisions of the OPEC organization. However, this was accorded a hostile reception. Kuwait continued to increase the production of oil, which led to a considerable reduction in its price. They came to pay only $11 a barrel, whereas the average price, according to the latest OPEC agreement, was $18.

This oil policy was in keeping with the United States' ever growing need to purchase oil at low prices. Washington found brokers and rulers of certain Gulf countries who, infringing the interests of Iraq and other oil-producing countries, pursued the policy of their transatlantic bosses.

President Saddam Husayn drew the attention of the participants in the special Arab summit convened in Baghdad 28-30 May of this year to the fact that a $1 reduction in the price of a barrel of oil meant for Iraq an annual loss of $1 billion. Iraq had no intention of continuing to sustain losses from a reduction in its revenue as a result of certain countries' failure to comply with the oil-production quota.

Despite these candid top-level statements, the former rulers of Kuwait and other leaders of Gulf countries persistently continued to pursue a policy of open conspiracies against Iraq. Nor were they influenced by a note from the Iraqi Government which Mr. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, handed to the general secretary of the Arab League on 15 July of this year. This document presented incontrovertible facts of the participation of the former rulers of Kuwait and other officials in a conspiracy to destabilize Iraq's economy and steal Iraqi oil in the south Rumaila deposits.

Subsequently the attention of the general secretary of the Arab League was called to the role which had been assumed by the former rulers of Kuwait in carrying out the conspiracy in conjunction with the United States. This conspiracy had begun at the time of the so-called "tanker war," when American flags were hoisted on Kuwaiti ships. The conspiracies intensified following the speech of Mr. President Saddam Husayn at the summit of leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council this February in Amman. He called at that time for the withdrawal of the U.S. Navy from the Arabian (Persian—Yu.G.) Gulf and for the use of part of the Arabs' financial resources in the Soviet Union and the East European countries by way of a transfer of these resources from American and Western banks.

Following the disclosure of the plans of the conspirators, some Arab leaders speedily began to apply their good offices in a solution of the question between Iraq and the former rulers of Kuwait. They put forward a multitude of proposals and ideas in this field. Wishing to afford the Arab leaders' endeavors a new opportunity, Mr. President Saddam Husayn agreed to a bilateral meeting between Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, and Sa'd al-Abdallah, former crown prince of Kuwait, in Jiddah.

This meeting was held on 30 July of this year, but it ended in failure as a result of the persistent disregard by the former rulers of Kuwait for Iraq's just demands. Kuwait wanted by design to implement the American-Israeli conspiracy by way of damaging the security of Iraq and the bleeding of our people white and the abasement of their dignity.

When the glorious insurgency arose in Kuwait on 2 August, Iraq immediately rendered fraternal assistance in order to put an irreversible end to the clique of conspirators, embezzlers, and agents of the al-Sabah family, whom the imperialists had put in place to protect their oil interests in this southern part of Iraq.

A little bit about the past. If we return to any historical and geographical source concerning the Arabian Gulf region, it is clear that Kuwait was subordinate to the Iraqi province of al-Basrah up to World War I, when the British occupied Iraq in 1914.

European and Ottoman maps of that time show that Kuwait was a part of the territory of the Ottoman state and was subordinate to the city of al-Basrah. In 1920 Iraq became an independent state, in which a monarchical regime ruled. None of the kings that ruled Iraq recognized Kuwait as an independent state.

Following the July revolution of 1958, Iraq's ruler, 'Abd-al-Karim Qasim, did not recognize the independence of Kuwait and demanded its return to Iraq. He sent the demand to the United Nations. He made a special statement in this connection in 1961. However, his attempts were unsuccessful.

Following the revolution of 17 July 1968, the Iraqi leadership did not recognize the border between Iraq and Kuwait. It is for this reason necessary to call attention to the important fact that relations with Kuwait have not been relations with a foreign state but the relations of a state toward part of its own territory which had been torn away.

From the legal standpoint there is no document confirming Kuwait's status as an independent state. As you know, the UN Security Council has passed several resolutions on the recent events in the Arabian Gulf region. Iraq has rejected them inasmuch as they are unjust and insufficiently substantiated.

The U.S. Administration, hostile toward Iraq, has made the Security Council an instrument for the pursuit of its aggressive foreign policy. The essence of its resolutions is no different from that of the decisions which America has implemented recently, ignoring the rights of the Arab peoples.

It is necessary, we believe, to ask the following questions here. Is the concentration of such a tremendous number of armies, navies, and weapons of mass destruction against us in keeping with international law?

Where is the United Nations' voice against the concentration of weapons of mass destruction aimed against the people of Iraq?

Where is the protest against the ban on supplies of food and medicine to the children of Iraq?

Where was the voice of the Security Council against the United States' unconcealed invasion of Panama and Grenada?

Where is its voice against Israel's extermination of the Palestinian people and occupation of Arab land?

As far as the position of the Soviet Union is concerned, it is common knowledge. We maintain constant contacts with our Soviet friends and have close viewpoints on the need for a peaceful solution of the problem and for security and stability in the region. We hope that the Soviet Union will play a big and special part. We are convinced that it has no claims and imperialist aspirations hostile to the Arabs, as a counterpoise to the United States, which is endeavoring to protect not Kuwait but the interests of America and Israel and not afford the Arabs an opportunity to develop and dispose of their resources for the good of their peoples and all mankind. The peoples of all Arab countries support the leadership and people of Iraq. We are supported also by a majority of Arab governments, in spite of the financial pressure being exerted by the Americans and the "oil kings."

It is essential that the U.S. Administration and its allies renounce the policy of domination of the world and, specifically, the Arab region. Iraq has put forward a peace initiative containing a practicable program for the solution of all problems of the region on common principles. The world community needs to consider all the resolutions passed in respect of problems like the present crisis which have still not been implemented. We refer to the Palestinian problem, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the occupation of Lebanon, and the problem of Western Sahara, and also the question of Kuwait, which should be decided in accordance with historical facts.

Is it not right to view justice from identical viewpoints? Is it not better to afford the Arabs an opportunity to decide their internal affairs themselves? Who gave the United States the right to declare war on Iraq allegedly in defense of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait? Why is it in our region?

The presence of American and Western forces on the territory of Saudi Arabia is the result of a hidden conspiracy aimed at domination of the region, the abasement of the Arabs and their sacred places, and an assault on Iraq, which really expresses Arab interests and defends them throughout the Arab region.

SOVETSKIY PATRIOT Comment

What is the present day of man and mankind? It was long since observed, and not by us, that the present is a contradictory unity of past and future, their curious interweaving, and the arena of their struggle.

All this is being graphically borne out by the events in Iraq, Kuwait, and around them. In the mirror of these events we have seen with our own eyes the face of the past life of mankind and the past approach to politics, international relations, and methods of settling controversial issues.

This past, alive in the present, gave notice of its presence by a reliance on military force and the arguments of weapons in disputes. Yes, for a long time in the history of mankind war was a continuation of policy and a means of achieving what was desired. "Might is right"—adherence to this principle seemed to politicians down the ages entirely natural. The more so in that in a world where peoples were disconnected and where it was every man for himself, the strong, but unjust, could not encounter a sound rebuff, and the weak, find protection....

The past has given notice of itself today also by a stubborn devotion to a set of ossified dogmas and the following of these dogmas come what may—despite the changes in the world and to the detriment of humanitarian values, the cherished hopes of the peoples, and their aspiration to a quiet, sufficient, and free life.

"Principle is higher than man!" is a credo which, let's face it, was so long employed by us ourselves and which we now see in action in the Persian Gulf.

But the future has shown its face in these same events also. What we wish to see as the norm for tomorrow: cooperation, concord, and joint search for solutions by the world community and the surmounting of political disagreements and ideological divergences in the name of the triumph of good sense, humanism, and law, is as yet an isolated, not yet customary, but accomplished fact. And this is the main hope of an anxious, sick world.

We need to be able, it is essential, to see the future in the present, to work for it and bring it closer. Without this no individual, no state, no people can survive today. This applies to us and our fatherland also. It is all very well that we are today returning to the arterial paths of the development of general civilization and breaking with many outdated stereotypes and barriers if we see that people have not acquired prosperity and happiness with them.

But whoever does not see that the present contains also the past—vital, still strong, and not about to depart without a fight—is no realist. Unless account is taken of its existence and unless measures against relapses into it are adopted and if we live as though it no longer exists, we could, our gaze trained on the future, suffer a painful calamity against it.

And if this reality is seen, if we look truth in the eye, this is the lesson which suggests itself from the events in the Persian Gulf region. It is not enough for a state, a people—any—to be wealthy, flourishing, civilized, and humane to feel at ease on today's planet. It cannot, simply cannot be unarmed as long as there is a likelihood of armed attacks on the part of the past which is alive today. But is it not to this that many "liberal" politicians are summoning the country? Our future is dear to us, but it is for this reason that it is our duty to provide it with reliable protection.

We do not doubt that the forces of the future will ultimately win out in the new "flash point" of the Near East also. But we ask: At what price? Both sides are prepared to use the "arguments of weapons." Will this forward step of mankind in its history not also be reimbursed at the customary price of the past—a great amount of human blood, which now also many people hold cheaper than a great amount of oil....

West Europe

Validity of Treaty With Finland Reasserted

PM0110141390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Shmyganovskiy: "Helsinki's Unilateral Action: Future of the Treaties"]

[Text] Helsinki—It is hard to find documents in diplomatic history like the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Approximately a year ago M.S. Gorbachev, speaking in Helsinki, said: "We agree with President Mauno Koivisto: Not a word of this treaty should be changed."

That is why the Finnish president's recent statement saying that one of the fundamental articles of this document is effectively obsolete came as quite a surprise, if only because the statement was made unilaterally or, at least, without public consultations with the other signatory to the treaty. I would remind you of the article in question: "If Finland or the Soviet Union, via Finnish territory, become the target of military aggression from Germany or any state allied with it, Finland, loyal to its duty as an independent state, will fight to repulse that aggression...."

Its references to Germany, in the president's opinion, reflected the appraisal of the situation at the time of the signing of the treaty—a period which has now passed. The development of events in Europe, German unification, and the situation that has taken shape in connection with this process have made their own amendments. However, Koivisto stressed at a State Council sitting that the treaty still accords with the interests of Finnish security and retains its significance. Finland will not allow its territory to be used for aggression against the Soviet Union.

Thus, the head of state does not share the opinion of political forces in the country which claim that the treaty is outdated and was imposed on Finland. However, it is quite possible that these forces are now hoping to gradually "dismantle" the treaty, in the belief that the first foundation stone has been removed.

The Finnish Government resolution deeming Part III of the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947 to have lost its significance had tremendous repercussions in Finland. It is well known that its articles concerned the military restrictions imposed on Finland by the victorious powers, regulated the numerical strength of its Army, Air Force, fleet, and naval tonnage, and banned offensive weapons.

The resolution read out by Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio says that under current conditions the provisions of this section of the Paris Treaty restrict Finland's sovereignty as a member of the United Nations and as a party to the CSCE. The only exception being Article 17 which prohibits it from having nuclear weapons. The press points out that this resolution was—to put it bluntly—prepared in secret: Even some ministers were unaware of it.

However, refusal to comply with the articles of the treaty by no means signifies that Suomi is beginning to definitely "upgrade its arms." On the contrary, the left-wing press sees this as a chance for cuts in defensive forces since no one threatens Finland. The resolution itself says that the country will not change the basis of its security policy.

It would be wrong to hide the potential adverse consequences of this step. The abrogation of the military articles gives certain circles in the country an excuse to demand the revision of other clauses of the Paris Treaty too. The well known diplomat and academic M. Jaakobsson predicts, for instance, that the question of returning to Finland Karelia and other territory that passed to the USSR as a result of the "winter" war of 1939-40 and the war of 1941-45 will now be raised over and over again.

People here believe that, despite its load of domestic problems, the Soviet leadership will obviously clearly indicate that the question of a change of borders cannot even be put on the agenda. Incidentally, the Government of Finland—a country which signed the Helsinki agreements—also adheres to that opinion.

Yanayev Receives Finnish Party Chairman

PM0210155190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, E. Aho, chairman of the Finnish Center Party, visited the Soviet Union 25-27 September. The Finnish guest had meetings with G.I. Yanayev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.I. Volskiy, president of the USSR Science and Industry Union, and at the USSR State Committee for Environmental Protection and visited Ryazan Oblast. During the conversations, topical questions of world politics, Soviet-Finnish cooperation, and the further development of interparty contacts were discussed.

Condolences Sent on Italian Writer's Death

PM0210140990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[Gorbachev condolence message: "To the Family of Alberto Moravia"]

[Text] It was with distress that I learned of the death of Alberto Moravia—a major writer and humanist of our time.

Alberto Moravia's creative work and social activity won him tremendous prestige and respect among his contemporaries. In the Soviet Union Alberto Moravia was known as a great friend of our country who did much for the mutual spiritual enrichment of the Soviet and Italian peoples.

Please accept my sincere condolences.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev, president of the USSR

Supreme Soviet

USSR Supreme Soviet 2 Oct Session Outlined

LD0210223490

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1840 GMT on 2 October broadcasts its regularly scheduled "At the USSR Supreme Soviet" program, including 60 minutes of recorded highlights from the 2 October session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chaired by USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov in the Kremlin.

At 1840 GMT, the announcer notes the session discussed the "law on public works."

AT 1841 GMT, Lukyanov supports a proposal for a deputy to prioritize the international human rights declaration. Another deputy says that Union laws must take priority.

At 1843 GMT, a deputy complains that trade union rights are being infringed upon by the proposed law. Trade unions are truly mass organizations and should have greater rights than minor public bodies.

Lukyanov then reads out a proposal from deputies who are trade union members calling for a minor amendment in their favor.

A deputy says that many new trade union bodies are being organized. The new law should give equal rights to philatelists as well as trade union members.

A second deputy says that none of the bodies mentioned in the law safeguards the rights of workers. Trade unions should have a separate law on their particular rights.

A third deputy says that trade unions are different from rabbit breeders' organizations. Trade unions must be given the rights needed to defend workers' interests. Registration of organizations is being described as a simple formality, but experience with press registrations shows that it can become diktat.

A fourth deputy says that this is not the time to discuss trade union rights. This can be discussed when a separate law on trade unions is discussed.

At 1854 GMT, Lukyanov reads from the USSR Constitution, which guarantees trade union rights. They need not fear that the new law will infringe upon these rights.

Deputy Kalmykov then says there is no reason to give trade unions any special position in this particular law.

At 1856 GMT, the law is passed, 119 voting in favor.

At 1857 GMT, deputies begin to propose amendments to the law.

A deputy suggests an amendment that would remove national fronts from the law. Lukyanov points out that the proposed wording is unworkable and suggests an alternative wording.

A second deputy then makes a proposal on the subject of children's militarized organizations linked to the Armed Forces that perform useful functions. These would not be permitted under the new law banning militarized organizations. He proposes an amendment to make them permissible. Other deputies speak for and against this proposal before the amendment fails.

At 1905 GMT, Deputy Orlik suggests a broader interpretation of the reasons people may join together in a public organization.

At 1907 GMT, after intermission, deputies return to the question on children's militarized organizations. Deputies continue to oppose militarized organizations.

Lukyanov points out that the Voluntary Society for the promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF) would be banned under the law. He suggests that such organizations should be specifically permitted by law.

A deputy says that nationalist republics could prepare militants in this way, so they should not be allowed.

At 1912 GMT, a deputy says that in some republics the rights of heads of some public organizations are being abused.

A second deputy supports this idea.

At 1914 GMT, Deputy Kalmykov proposes an official version of the amendment defending the rights of members of organizations, which is then passed.

A deputy in military uniform then says that membership or nonmembership of an organization should not give rise to discrimination. In the forces, there have been cases of discrimination against those who are not members of the CPSU. Kalmykov says this point is covered by the law. Kalmykov agrees that memberships need not be recorded in resumes.

At 1918 GMT, a deputy wants a phrase outlawing the monopolization of social life.

At 1919 GMT, deputies discuss the clause on state aid and support for public organizations.

Deputy Boldyrev says that state aid must be spelled out more specifically. He objects to the DOSAAF monopoly on driving instruction.

At 1923 GMT, a deputy proposes an amendment to prevent state pressure on organizations.

At 1925 GMT, a deputy calls for elucidation of questions arising from German unification and guarantees of Soviet security.

Bondarenko, of the USSR Foreign Ministry colegium, then comes to the rostrum and states: The GDR ceases to exist tomorrow. The treaty between the USSR and the GDR needs to be repealed.

A question from the floor asks what alternative arrangements are being made.

Lukyanov says this must not be considered in haste; there will be a report later.

At 1929 GMT, Kalmykov starts the next session by reading out a proposed reading of an amendment on the public organizations law.

The deputies continue to discuss privileges and tax laws for public organizations.

At 1931 GMT, a deputy speaks about charitable organizations that look after the interests of sick children.

At 1934 GMT, a budget committee member says that the law must be more specific if privileges are to be given.

At 1937 GMT, Lukyanov points out the further work that needs to be done on the law and invites a foreign ministry official to speak.

At 1938 GMT, Kovalev speaks on the subject of German unification and the USSR-GDR treaty.

At 1940 GMT, the program ends.

Deputies Debate Organizations Bill, 1975 GDR Treaty

Inclusion of Unions Debated

LD0210151590 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Askyonov, Boris Zverev, Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The Soviet parliament today began to discuss article by article the bill "on public organisations." On Monday [1 October] the parliamentarians endorsed this document in the second reading as a whole. Only one article, regulating the rights of parties, mass public organisations and trade unions was not put to the vote.

The draft law proclaims the right to form organisations as the inalienable right and citizen's right proclaimed by the universal declaration of human rights and recorded in the Constitution of the USSR, in the constitutions of Union and autonomous republics.

It is also said in the draft law that the Soviet state, interested in the development of creative initiative and socio-political activity of citizens, in their participation in government, state and society guarantees citizens of the USSR the freedom to form public organisations.

A heated debate started as to whether trade unions be included in the notion of a "public organisation". A number of deputies said that by putting trade unions on a par with public organisations, parliament will infringe the rights of unions, as it will subject them to stringent control and supervision of state, financial and law enforcement bodies. Noting that a special bill on the activity of trade unions in the USSR will soon be discussed, a number of parliamentarians demanded that the present law should not mention trade unions. However these demands were supported only by 50 out of the 341 parliamentarians who participated in the voting.

The debate shows that parliamentarians are scrupulously analysing each word in the document. Yuriy Kalmykov, chairman of the committee on legislation, assumed a considerable task when at the request of parliament Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov he set out the committee's stand on each of dozens of amendments tabled during the debate.

It is still too early to sum up the results of the debate. Only the preamble and the first four of the 25 articles of the bill have been formulated.

At the end of the morning meeting, the chairman informed deputies of the request of the Foreign Ministry and government to adopt a decree terminating the operation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, signed on October 7, 1975.

On behalf of the Foreign Ministry, Aleksandr Bondarenko, member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry, spoke in support of the request.

But a number of deputies were not satisfied with his explanations, and the Foreign Ministry came under sharp criticism.

On Lukyanov's proposal the parliamentary committee on international affairs was instructed to work out jointly with representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry "a more flexible formula" of the resolution and to submit it to parliament at the end of the day.

GDR Treaty Resolution Not Adopted

LD0210190990 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Alseonov, Boris Zverev, and Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The Soviet parliament today failed to complete the second reading of a bill "on public organisations". Deputies discussed the bill, adopted by the previous session as a whole, clause-by-clause. On Monday, lawmakers voted on every article except one regulating the rights of parties, mass public movements and trade unions.

The bill stipulates that the right to associate in public organisations is an inalienable right of a man and citizen, proclaimed by the universal declaration of human rights and sealed in the USSR Constitution and in the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics. The freedom to form public associations is guaranteed to Soviet citizens by the state.

At the same time, it is impermissible to create public associations that aim or act to overthrow or forcibly change the consitutional system or forcibly violate the unity of the territory of the USSR, the Union and autonomous republics and autonomies, propagate war, violence and ruthlessness, kindle social, including class, as well as national and religious strife, and commit other criminal offences.

It is also banned to establish public militarised associations and armed groups that are not on the statute books.

The bill sparked such a stormy debate that lawmakers failed today to complete the consideration of the bill.

In the afternoon deputies discussed a draft resolution on terminating the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed by the USSR and the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1975 in view of the forthcoming unification of the two Germanys.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev said that the 1975 treaty was no longer valid as "it cannot not be galvanised" because of several provisions that "are already dead". Kovalev believes that the interests of great politics, building the structure of European security and bilateral agreements between the USSR and the united Germany will allow the country to ensure its state interests.

However, the draft resolution, which triggered a heated debate among deputies, was not adopted. It was decided to send the draft for further study to parliamentary committees and to continue its discussion on Wednesday.

Deputies Comment on Public Organizations Bill

LD0210141190 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksenov, Boris Zverev and Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Chairman of the Soviet parliamentary committee on legislation Yuriy Kalmykov described the bill "On Public Organisations" as part and parcel of the current political reform drive in the USSR. Kalmykov made this statement at a news conference, during a break in the session of the Supreme Soviet, which is discussing the bill today.

Kalmykov said this law was necessary because democratisation has given rise to a large number of mass organisations, and "the appropriate acts of the 1930s" no longer apply. He did not rule out the possibility of the Supreme Soviet adopting a more definite law on political parties.

According to Comunist Party Secretary Yuriy Manayenkov, the endorsement of the bill would be tantamount to "transition" to a multi-party system with all parties put on equal terms, and would create "a good basis for the further democratisation of the entire social-political life" in the country. However he believes that some provisions in the document allow for various interpretation and, therefore, the law needs to be revised.

In reply to journalists, Manayenkov stressed that the Soviet Communist Party had pledged neither to interfere in the activity of state structures, "nor to put any pressure to bear or to act through Communists working in these structures".

Speaking about the law on regulating the political activity in the Army and law-enforcement agencies, Major-General Mikhail Surkov, of the Transcaucasian Military District, did not rule out the possibility "that in due time various parties would strengthen their positions in the Army".

"Then we will suggest that they conduct their work during out-of-office hours," the general noted.

Soviet of Nationalities Osh Resolution Summarized

PM0310100390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Deputies Condemn Extremism"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities has adopted the resolution "On Events in Osh Oblast, Kirghiz SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]."

It points out that the tragic events in Osh Oblast, which were accompanied by mass riots, excesses, and instances of vandalism and entailed grave consequences, were a result of major errors in nationality and cadre policies, neglect of educational work among the population, a failure to resolve acute economic and social problems, and numerous instances of violations of the principles of social justice. The leaders of the oblast and the Kirghiz SSR had failed to draw lessons from earlier interethnic clashes in the republic, displayed a careless and short-sighted attitude to assessing the situation in the region, ignored incoming information about the growing activeness of nationalist elements and the conflict that was brewing, and failed to take measures to prevent it. The inflammatory activity of informal organizations such as "Adolat" and "Osh-Aymagy" made a considerable contribution to exacerbating the situation.

Note was taken of a statement by A.M. Masaliyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, that measures are being taken in the republic to restore the destroyed dwellings and other facilities, to return the population to their places of permanent residence, to create the necessary domestic conditions, and to ensure people's safety. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against those directly to blame, who committed crimes, and an investigation is being conducted. At the same time the situation in Osh Oblast remains complex and dangerously explosive. The measures being taken to stabilize the situation are inadequate.

In this connection the Soviet of Nationalities believes that more effective, specific measures are needed to accelerate the elimination of the aftermath of the conflict and to call to account the officials who, by their actions, their scornful attitude toward people's needs, and their indulging of and flirting with extremist and nationalist elements, in fact helped to exacerbate the situation—which led to tragic consequences. It is necessary to activate explanatory and educational work among the population and resolutely suppress any attempts by irresponsible elements to play on people's national feelings and on the grief which has befallen many families. To proceed from the premise that the chief thing today is patient work with the population, attention to its needs, and the persistent resolution of all questions in the economy, in the social and spiritual sphere, and in interethnic relations. Everything must be done to ensure that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship among the Kirghiz, Uzbek, and other peoples inhabiting the republic are not violated.

The Soviet of Nationalities also took account of the fact that the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted decisions to assist the Kirghiz SSR in eliminating the aftermath of the mass riots and also to study the prospects for the development of the republic's productive forces and for the resolution of the most acute social problems.

It is recommended that the USSR general prosecutor, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the USSR KGB take additional measures to call to account all those guilty of fanning national discord and committing other crimes, as well as to accelerate the investigation and complete it within the time set by the law. It is deemed necessary to ensure the proper preparation and broad glasnost of court trials of the organizers of and participants in excesses in Osh Oblast.

The attention of the mass media is also drawn to the special importance of an objective, considered, tactful approach to the coverage of events connected with conflicts on national and religious grounds.

Manayenkov Gives Data on CPSU's Property Assets

LD0210161790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1305 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] [Announcer] At the USSR Supreme Soviet, a very acute debate is continuing for the second day in a row on the draft law on public organizations of the USSR. This is virtually one of the fundamental legislative acts for the creation of a rule-of-law state. In practice the document legitimizes the transition to multiparty politics in our country. We present an excerpt from the recording of the press conference just held in the Supreme Soviet. Replying to a journalist's question are deputies Nikolay Semenovich Sazonov, member of the Supreme Soviet, and Yuriy Alekseyevich Manayenkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] The Italian REPPUBLICA. We would like to ask about the financing of parties. From what sources can parties finance themselves?

[Sazonov] Regrettably, we have today excluded the point on support by the state—I have in mind material and financial support. That is, parties will now depend on their own material-technical base, and in that situation, if a party today has capital of many billions, of course it will be in a privileged position.

[Manayenkov] I would like to develop this theme a little using the CPSU as an example. At the moment there is a lot of talk on this score, at meetings calls can often be heard for nationalization of the CPSU's property. And so here are the statistics about this: the CPSU possesses basic assets worth 4.9 billion rubles [R]. The value of the buildings in which party bodies are housed is R1.9 billion. The value of the party's printing house facilities is R1.6 billion. The value of treatment and prophylactic establishments is R400 million, and the CPSU's educational establishments are valued at R200 million. Of course, there are other forms of property, with the total, I repeat, being R4.9 billion. We have the relevant documentation for all of this property, bearing witness to the fact that it was created using Communists's subscriptions and income from party publishing ventures.

Naturally, there are certain exceptions. For example, in Leningrad, the Higher Party School, if my memory serves me well, is located in the Tauride Palace, and they are demanding the return of this building. Well, how can there be any question? Of course it must be returned. But as for the rest of our property, we reckon that it is protected by law, and the law supports us. For example, recently the Lvov Oblast Soviet in Ukraine made property claims against the party committee, and the republican state arbitration supported the party committee.

What income will we live on in the future? The sources are again mainly the members' subscriptions and income from publications. Although, for a number of reasons, incomes from these sources for the party's coffers are falling considerably. So, if we are going to live as we do right now, then for next year we will need R217 billion in order to make up the party budget. And as for income from members' subscriptions, our income next year will be R1.2 billion. The deficit is R1.5 billion. How do we expect to resolve this? By reducing expenditure, by reducing party staff numbers, including central staff, in the first place. And evidently, we need to seek new sources of income. [end recording]

Political & Social

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Coup Rumors

PM0110151590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 First Edition p 1

[Captain Second Rank V. Urban report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Session. Who Is Starting Rumors About a Military Coup?"]

[Excerpt] Wednesday [26 September] the Supreme Soviet discussed the Law on Freedom of Conscience and

Religious Organizations during its second reading. Patriarch Aleksiy the Second of Moscow and All Russia addressed the session.

Also Wednesday, parliament returned to an inquiry made by deputy S.V. Belozertsev to the USSR defense minister and the chairman of the USSR KGB, which he submitted at the 24 September sitting. V.A. Kryuchkov gave his answer at that time and the mass media have expounded the KGB chairman's position. The topic was covered on television.

The conflict itself started earlier, when the draft resolution "On Additional Measures for the Stabilization of the Country's Economic and Sociopolitical Life" was submitted for parliament's judgment for the first time, and as a result even obtained the status of a law. But right from the outset some deputies reacted in a very negative way to the said document. And the Russian parliament even raised the question of the inadmissibility of presidential rule. Many commentaries on this subject have already appeared in the press. But all the same it would be better for our readers to read the law—which is published in the previous issue of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA—for themselves, and then I think they will understand the situation.

But it is by no means accidental that in this situation the rumor about military coup plans resurfaced. It is enough to recall that same inquiry from Deputy Belozertsev: "Why have four divisions and two regiments of the Airborne Troops appeared in Moscow, and why are the paratroopers equipped with bulletproof vests and standard-issue weapons? He referred to information from the "Shchit" ["Shield"] union. Tuesday [25 September], Belozertsev and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] People's Deputy V.G. Urazhtsev held a news conference at which the author of this repoprt was present. The way the news conference went showed that this action had been planned.

Belozertsev said inter alia that the deputies who voted for the law "On Additional Measures..." betrayed the interests of their electorate, and that the president is acquiring absolute power. So, in his opinion, the moving in of troops is no accident.

Urazhtsev said that the "Union" has decided to "illuminate" the source of the information ("We have other informers too...") given out in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The "source" turned out to be Colonel S.M. Kudinov, a member of the "Shchit" leadership who was until recently chief of the political department of the Ryazan Airborne Command School. He presented his own version of events to the journalists. Admittedly, in his opinion this is not preparation for a coup but "a provocation against democratic forces." And straightaway the following day an account of the report from the "source" appeared in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA under the headline "And Some People Thought Exercises Were Under Way..."

It must be mentioned that RSFSR People's Deputy T.I. Koryagina, doctor of economic sciences and a "specialist on the shadow economy," also spoke at the news conference. She is the person whom the "Shchit" union wants for Russian defense minister, although as Tatyana Ivanovna herself said, there has been no proposal to this effect from the official structures. What is very important is that the deputy stated that, as distinct from B.N. Yeltsin's position, she supports the creation of a Russian army. What for? "In order to protect our democracy." From whom—there was no reply.

The journalists received an appeal to servicemen from 42 RSFSR people's deputies. They urge the servicemen "not to use weapons against their own people." In a word, passions have reached boiling point in the past two days. Is there a reason for this? [passage omitted]

Reports of Coup Plotting Rejected

PM0310101990 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Dmitriy Muratov, member of the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial collegium, under the "Week in Parliament" rubric: "Cloudless Sky Over the Entire Country"]

[Text] It is said that a few centuries ago colonialists conquered the island of Java. The inhabitants of the island were renowned for their cleanliness and valor, taking them by force was unlikely to work, so the enemies chose a quite despicable method: They began pelting the Javanese with refuse, so to speak. What weapons could not achieve, garden-variety muck could...

The main event of the past week in parliament did not take place in the Union parliament. Yes, it did discuss drafts of the program for the transition to the market and the USSR Supreme Soviet did make a choice—it decided not to choose but to postpone the question until 15 October. Yes, additional powers were given to the president, although the reason why they were given was not specified, but we have already written about that and you will have seen the TV transmissions. Something else happened. **In my view there was a breakup in the bloc of the country's left-wing democratic forces.** One very similar to the "Javanese" method.

Whereas until recently public opinion could distinguish quite clearly between the "democrats" and "conservatives" by whether they were "for" or "against" Yeltsin, when he came to power in Russia that criterion disappeared without being replaced by a new and equally clear one and the threat of a breakup within the democratic movement became real. Judge for yourselves: Representatives of the Democratic Platform in the CPSU, anarchosyndicalists, the "Moscow Memorial" movement, and the Moscow "greens" have signed an open letter (I quote): "Skillfully manipulating public consciousness, the section of the party apparatus and the liberal intelligentsia that has 'undergone perestroyka' is preparing another social experiment...

"The masters of the era of stagnation want to change the form of their rule.

"The interests of these strata are now represented in the different reform programs. Despite the apparent contradictions, these programs essentially reflect the positions of two groupings of one and the same social stratum and envisage more or less rapid privatization, which will indeed mean the sale of the means of production into the private ownership of those who have most money and power: the party nomenklatura, wheeler-dealers in the shadow economy, and foreign capital. Yet again the full burden of change will be borne by ordinary people.

"The result of these reforms will be that the country will be ruled by a system of 'bureaucratic capitalism,' which means:

—THE FURTHER IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION;

—AN INEFFICIENT ECONOMY;

—THE UNDERMINING OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY;

—THE CURTAILMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

"In these conditions we consider it our duty to state our fundamental disagreement with the position of the sections of the democratic organizations which are trying to foist on the country an agreement between the bureaucracy and the supporters of the uncritical aping of the Western model of society."

Others—representing "Democratic Russia," the "Moscow Memorial," and the Democratic Party of Russia—direct electors to rally in support of the Shatalin market program. The normal clash of concepts would be fine but, given that left-wing movements were one of the main guarantors of social changes, the situation has become critical. The crisis has been deepened by a "third" force—I mean a "fifth column." To put it more clearly: This past week we met openly for the first time with a serious and carefully considered act of political provocation. (The "authorship" is being established). One thing is known: No one will compromise a social organization if it does not compromise itself. It is also well known: You cannot combat democrats by taking away their titles, decorations, or posts. So the method has changed. Quite recently we saw the emergence of the so-called "Program-90" compiled by the "Democratic (it goes without saying!—D.M.) Forum." In a TASS observer's article entitled "Who Needs Rotten Potatoes?" (26 September), PRAVDA analyzed this program and came to the conclusion that a "counterrevolutionary coup" is being prepared in the country. (Of course, the point at issue is not the author or the article itself but the fact that many people interpreted the forgery in that way). The article establishes a direct link between "Program-90" and the new Moscow City Soviet, which is seeking to use the presumed winter shortage of potatoes to overthrow the government and the president. That, briefly, is your true face, Mr. Democrat. Those are your true intentions. These are the ones who put the soothsayers up to it and inside 6 months of their rule reduced a replete country to starvation.

After that how can one refrain from passing judgment on the touching concern of the Defense Ministry, which rehearsed a parade in the outskirts of Moscow.

Indeed, low-level flights are essential here, are they not? "Program-90" envisages civil disobedience, the seizure of buildings, mass strikes, even the organization of 50-man detachments...

I would venture to assert that both "Program-90" and "Democratic Forum" itself are a myth. A myth needed to link the word "democratic" in the "forum's" title with all the democratic forces in the country. As an organization it simply is not registered... I have a question: How is it that the TASS observer was authorized to link its "program" with the Russian Supreme Soviet, the Moscow City Soviet, and left-wing movements in general? So as to justify the possibility of "instilling order" and to protect the country from subversive democrats?

All this is very similar to the anonymous leaflets about pogroms before the rally on 25 February... A way to justify not only the September "parade" but also a state of emergency in general. But on 27 September the interregional deputies' group and the "Democratic Russia" group honestly acknowledged that they have no intention of overthrowing the president and appealed to the voters: "The Interregional Deputies Group and Democratic Russia have not discussed or put forward any appeals for demonstrations and strikes on 6 and 7 October. There are grounds for thinking that such actions could be incited and could play into the hands of those who would like to find at least some semblance of a plot so as to have a pretext for declaring a state of emergency in the country and routing the democratic forces.

"Stay cool and calm! Do not yield to the appeals of the conservatives and extremists for demonstrations and strikes!

"Hard though it may be, we can still ensure the development of perestroyka by peaceful means. It would be a mistake not to make full use of that opportunity. We have paid too high a price in the past for choosing the course of violent actions."

Generally speaking, the conclusion from all this is simple. The breakdown of left-wing forces now giving concrete expression to their interests has made it possible to fan the flames by creating a number of mythical "pocket" parties and offices compromising the movement from within. The possibility is that they will "groundlessly defame our system" more vigorously than the others, helping to preserve its former masters. And unless we indeed want to turn the country into a camp, albeit a socialist one, we will not only have to go gathering potatoes but also keep our eyes peeled as we do so. But remember that someone once secretly burned down the Reichstag and look what happened then.

Media Reports of Coup Planning Deplored

PM3009151590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Valeriy Vyzhutovich "Political Diary": "'Rotting Potatoes' in the Field of Abuse"]

[Text] The atmosphere in the country in recent years has never been more heated than during the current cold September. The empty stores, rallies, strikes, and turbulent parliamentary debates about ways of switching to the market have raised the temperature of public passions to a critical level. Today any incautious word may act as a detonator.

Alarm and fears can spread with the speed of an epidemic. Which, in fact, we witnessed recently, when Deputy S. Belozertsev's question about the "strange" movements of troop subunits near Moscow rang out at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The deputy's question, coming in the present overheated atmosphere, triggered an avalanche of serious rumors, fantasies, and conjecture in the country. However, even before USSR Defense Minister D. Yazov had been able to reassure parliament with his statement on the absolutely peaceful nature of the army maneuvers there came a thunderclap from another direction: The democrats are preparing a coup! The cooling embers immediately flared up again: No, this means it was not for nothing that the paratroopers moved up toward Moscow—the democrats are preparing to seize power...

You get the impression that political opponents, while tirelessly calling on each other to pursue consensus and consolidation, are engaging in a tug of war... no, not with a rope, but with a fuse.

So what are the democrats actually preparing? TASS circulated the answer to this question to the whole country—on 26 September PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carried an article by V. Petrunya entitled "Who Needs Rotting Potatoes." The very same day a speaker expressed perplexity at the USSR Supreme Soviet session: How come the author of the article speaks of the "Action Program-90," a program for seizing power, yet the deputies know nothing about it. There must be a parliamentary investigation, he said. USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman A. Lukyanov gave assurances that the situation would be examined in the committee on glasnost and in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As PRAVDA reported: "Yes, the situation is indeed paradoxical and unthinkable for a state which has proclaimed the supremacy of the law and which is trying to become a rule-of-law state. The manifesto of the diehard opposition is being distributed in Moscow and in the fatherland's cities and villages, yet representatives of the country's supreme organ of power have not been informed..."

The program was circulated among the deputies, although it was also possible to familiarize yourself with it outside the Kremlin, and now, thanks to the articles in the central press, the whole country has learned of it.

What can be said? The program does indeed arouse indignation. Everything in it reeks of political recklessness—the calls for universal strikes and civil disobedience, the calls for the forcible seizure of land, to which end it is proposed to create groups of squatters (that is, snatch squads) about 50 strong, and the categorical demands for a one-shot doubling of wages. The reader could acquaint himself in detail with the "Action Program-90" in the article "What the 'Democrats' Are Preparing" in the 28 September PRAVDA. Here is what they are preparing: "Given that the majority of local soviets are under the control of old reactionary forces and that many of the present personnel of even comparatively progressive soviets will become conservative in a year or two, local undemocratic setups should be smashed and a revolutionary policy of emancipation and democratization should be carried out by means of organized mass actions (rallies, demonstrations, picketing, strikes, civil disobedience campaigns..." [no closing parenthesis as published]

These and similar aims are proclaimed by the Russian Democratic Forum. What kind of an organization is this? Perhaps the emerging "Democratic Russia" movement is proclaiming its existence with a slight change of name? I called the chairman of the organizing committee, USSR People's Deputy A. Murashev: "The 'Action Program-90' was circulated at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the same 'package' with documents from your organizing committee. Do you subscribe to this program?" "No!" A. Murashev replied. "Our movement has nothing to do with the 'Action Program-90.' Who are they anyhow? We all know each other. There has been and is no such forum among any democratic movements with the slightest influence."

Odd: The program exists, but its authors apparently do not. I called observer V. Petrunya at TASS: "Do you know the authors of the 'Action Program-90,' have you met them?" "There was no need for that, the task facing me was different."

Then I did what any professional journalist should do in such circumstances. I called the contact number given by the founders of the Russian Democratic Forum. The phone was answered by Yelena Petrakova, coordinator of the "movement," which can muster, as it immediately transpired, by no means legions of members (there were 17 in March). She disclosed that this newly formed group has nothing to do with the Moscow Soviet, the Leningrad Soviet, or the Russian parliament and has no connection at all with the broad democratic movement. "What have we done to earn all-union fame? There was a call from Yaroslavl yesterday: The 'Action Program-90' has been circulated to party committees and the party press is reacting to it. Until now no one has paid any attention to us, but all of a sudden..."

What I wonder is: Who needs this, and for what purpose? The country is inundated with pamphlets and appeals, the editorial mailbag brings them by the hundred, but IZVESTIYA has so far not allowed its pages to be used to publicize reckless ideas. And we are not going to do so in the future. Publications of that kind can cause nothing except alarm and an atmosphere of universal suspicion and hostility in the present already heated situation.

Through the efforts of a TASS observer, the extremist plan of a small group of people who have emphatically no social influence and represent no one but themselves has been attributed to the broad democratic movement: "This is a competently, carefully worked out manifesto of the diehard opposition. A program for seizing power." But the TASS journalist should take the "Action Program-90" to the leaders of "Democratic Russia" so they could either admit their authorship (nowadays no one makes any secret of their programs) or immediately deny it.

Moscow Soviet Chairman G. Popov replied on behalf of the Interregional Deputies Group to the accusations of a conspiracy to seize power. We have neither discussed nor put forward any calls for demonstrations and strikes 6 and 7 October, on USSR Constitution Day, he stated at a news conference. Attempts by extremist groups to provoke disorders in the city cannot be ruled out, he believes, but neither the Interregional Deputies Group nor "Democratic Russia" has anything to do with these organizations.

A desire to clarify the situation is perfectly natural. But a fragment of the 28 September press conference was shown on Vremya edited in such a way that its participants were deprived on the screen not only of sensible but even of coherent speech.

Let us call a halt and give the passions a respite. You can subscribe to different views and convictions, you can sympathize with this or that social movement—ultimately everyone chooses like-minded people for himself. But in our exceptional and almost uncontrollable circumstances you cannot create an enemy image out of political opponents. Any such attempt may end tragically not only for both sides but also for all of us, who are now living in extremity.

We are engaged in a difficult, agonizing quest for consensus. But the arousing of mutual suspicion and sowing of alarm and fear may cause the civil confrontation which is being sought both by those who dream of a military coup and those who attempt to enclose the word "democrats" in suspicious quotation marks.

Soldiers Picking Potatoes Deride Coup Rumors

PM0210143190 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Second Edition p 1

[Special correspondent N. Belan report under the "Harvest-90" rubric: "Potatoes Turned Over, or How Paratroopers 'Surrounded' Moscow"]

[Text] "This is how we turn them over," a young red-haired paratrooper explained ingenuously. "We take a spade, or if it is muddy, then better a fork, dig it in as deep as possible, and raising as much earth as possible, turn it over to one side. Then we pick out and put into a bucket the things that we turned the earth over for—potatoes." [headline of article and first paragraph are untranslatable play on words using the Russian word "perevorot" which means revolution, coup, and also the action of turning something over.]

The last word, enunciated in syllables, is drowned by the laughter of the guardsmen-paratroopers surrounding us.

Just try and talk to them seriously. And after all in Moscow, apparently not everyone is inclined to laugh. Last week, for instance, a friend who works for a central newspaper called me and said: "Have you heard that there has been a military coup in the capital today?" Another colleague assured me recently: paratroopers are driving around the city—they are carrying out reconnaissance, they have been seen in the Arbat, armed, each with three magazines of cartridges. Those are the "totally accurate facts." I will not mention what the newspapers are saying. And how much fuss has been made by talk in our parliament about the "strange movements of troops" outside Moscow. Last week the USSR Supreme Soviet session again returned to this subject. So I decided to go and pay a surprise visit to the paratroopers, to one of the very divisions which sparked off the sensational story.

...The mud was really deep. In our UAZ truck, we can scarcely make our way along the rough track leading from the road to the edge of the wood where the tents of the paratroopers' batallion—working on the harvest in the Shevchenko Kolkhoz [Collective Farm] in Tula Oblast's Aleksinskiy Rayon—shine white.

"Our boys are not here, they are all in the field," Junior Guard Sergeant Aleksandr Naydenov, who is on duty, says.

While Sasha's comrade explains to the driver how to find the paratroopers who have gone to make an assault on the potatoes, I take a look in one of the tents. Two-tiered bunk beds, two "Burzhuyka" stoves, piles of chopped up wood. And dampness everywhere—you cannot get away from it however well you equip your field accommodation.

"We have been here almost three weeks," Naydenov says, answering our questions. "We are not cold at night—we have good sleeping bags and we get our stoves well stoked. The kolkhoz is concerned about us, arranges saunas for us, and treats us to fresh food; milk and meat are brought to us, for example."

"The people treat us cordially," Private Oleg Tsirulnikov, a member of the guard who comes from Odessa, says, corroborating Nadeynov's words. "Because they can see that we did not come here to fool around; we work hard from dawn to dusk. As for the rumors," the man says, laughing, "in my opinion the kolkhoz does not fear a military coup."

All the boys made jokes—those whom I met in the bivouac and those I met later in the field, all spoke willingly about their everyday life. And at the same time there was not a single complaint about the difficulties, although, believe me, there are plenty of those. Constant rain, the earth is so soft from the moisture that tractors can no longer cross the fields, the paratroopers are digging up the potatoes by hand, with forks, because you cannot do it with a spade, because the handle would break. The daily average per person is 50-80 buckets—that is in muddy conditions, but on fine days, they have filled up to 100; no one established this norm administratively, Guards Lieutenant R. Biktimirov, commander of the platoon, said. "The soldiers decided this for themselves, because they understand that the harvest will be lost if it is not gathered, and that lean winter would await Tula."

"We are working hard, no one is shirking, and at the same time people are telling cock-and-bull stories about us, and why should that be, eh?" Guards Private Eduard Mishchenko, drafted from Orenburg Oblast, asks me.

"They are saying that the paratroopers will turn on the people. But what are we, are we not the people too? I am a working man myself, I graduated from vocational and technical school before joining the Army, and worked in a factory in Severodvinsk. Why trot out these heresies and set us in opposition to the people?" Junior Guards Sergeant Andrey Danilov asked heatedly.

"You will notice that all this talk is taking place in the year of the 45th anniversary of the victory [of World War II] in an area that was visited by the war. What is this, a new 'anniversary' attitude toward one's defenders?" Junior Guards Sergeant Sergey Toportsov from Rostov Oblast, asked.

Questions, questions... How many questions the paratroopers heaped on us, how many hurt feelings are to be found in the soldiers' words....

So we only became acquainted with one company of the parachute regiment under Guards Colonel V. Orlov's command.

"These people have been in the fields for three weeks without interruption," he said. "At the moment we have laid in 50 tonnes of potatoes, because of the mud, but the minimum norm is 300. The Tula invalids and war veterans alone need 30 tonnes. It stands to reason that we will do everything that is expected of us to help the city."

"And how are the officers in the regiment reacting to talk of your capturing Moscow?" I ask.

Orlov frowns and says:

"You have seen for yourself the 'positions' we have occupied in the fields. We now have one request: While we are gathering the harvest, let such talk cease. Let us work in peace and do not upset people."

N. Tyutyunov, chairman of the Tula City Soviet, described the situation with respect to the laying in of potatoes as very complex—only 10 percent of the work has been done. Around 10,000 Tula inhabitants have now gone out into the fields in order to help the kolkhoz workers. So the military's assistance, both in terms of men and equipment, has been tangible and very necessary, Nikolay Nikolayevich believes. The city soviet is very grateful for it. As for the rumors of a coup....

"In principle a coup is possible in any state," Nikolay Nikolayevich believes. "As far as our Tula parachute regiment is concerned, then I do not believe that they will turn against the people. I know them very well, and I do not have any suspicion of it."

When we were saying goodbye, Nikolay Nikolayevich spelled it out: "In fact you really came here to check on what our paratroopers are doing—whether they are harvesting potatoes or preparing positions for a march on Moscow, didn't you?" And on hearing the reply in the affirmative, he laughed merrily.

I do not know what the chairmen of Ryazan and Kostroma city soviets would have said in answer to these questions—more regiments of this parachute division are stationed there. Incidentally, Guards Colonel V. Siluyanov, its political department chief, stressed in conversation that these are regiments and not divisions, as some people are saying, and there is a big difference between a regiment and a division. So, units from Ryazan and Kostroma are now in Moscow preparing for the parade. The Tula regiment and individual subdivisions are involved in harvesting the potatoes—and this means over 1,000 people. And that is the whole "military secret." Who felt the need to distort the facts and see our sons on the parade ground and in the potato fields as out-and-out conspirators? Maybe the energetic measures undertaken in the harvest, and that means to stabilize the situation in the region, were not to some people's liking? And that is why they blamed the Army and made it their scapegoat? I do not know for sure, I am not going to affirm anything, I am simply asking myself these questions, and trying to interpret the prevailing situation in a sober way—and it is a paradoxical, improbable situation: Soldiers come to help and in return, instead of the gratitude they deserve, they get accusations, suspicions, and insinuations.

...As a parting gift the paratroopers gave me some potatoes. They said, you can show them as material evidence to those who are shouting about a coup. I must admit that I cannot do this any more: My wife cooked the "material evidence," as there were no potatoes at home. There is a shortage of them in our stores.

Ligachev Restates Opposition to Private Property

AU0110151590 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 90 p 7

[Interview with Yegor Ligachev, former member of the CPSU Central Committee, by Vladimir Jancura in the "Kremlin lobbies"; date not given: "Y. Ligachev Does Not Change"]

[Text] Yegor Ligachev, once the number two in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and a pensioner for three months now, remains a people's deputy of the USSR. Despite the fact that not so long ago he declared that he wanted to devote his time to writing his memoirs, he can be seen in the Kremlin more and more often, where he participates in the sessions of the Soviet parliament. He is avoiding intrusive journalists, yet he let himself be persuaded to answer a few of our questions.

[Jancura] What is your opinion on Solzhenitsyn's advice in his essay "How To Organize Russia"?

[Ligachev] I have not read it yet, but there is one thing I can say even now: In my opinion it is a great audacity to be giving advice to Russia from such a faraway corner. I recommend that you read an article written by another Soviet emigre who has been living in the FRG for 12 years now—philosopher Aleksandr Zinovyev. It was published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA not even one week ago. We must believe this man. He criticizes socialism, yet, above all, he gives hell to capitalism. He is absolutely right when he says that no other country would allow such defamation of its own history as we do. And this is happening in our country, wonder of wonders, with the blessing of the most supreme authorities. There is one more thing on which I fully agree with Zinovyev—when he warns us against blindly following Western models, the market economy included.

[Jancura] You are still in favor of a socialist market?

[Ligachev] Of course. I am in favor of a market that is based on social ownership of the means of production. This is why we must talk not about a variety of forms of ownership in general but only about socialist ownership. This is a matter of principle.

[Jancura] But Mikhail Gorbachev admits the right to private ownership....

[Ligachev] It is interesting that journalists noted only this portion of his speech on Monday. Though in fact he also expressed one very important original thesis: about the possibility of the implementation of the socialist idea through the market. This I could accept. I cannot agree with his other words, however.

[Jancura] What is your opinion about the so-called presidential program of the transition to the market?

[Ligachev] It should be fundamentally revised first and then even the Ryzkhov government will be able to implement it.

[Jancura] But it would mean....

[Ligachev] ...to agree on two things. First, to categorically reject the possibility of private enterprise—I will never change my opinion in this respect—and, second, to insist on the unity of our federative state and to reject all the models of confederation, or even some kind of a community of sovereign states.

[Jancura] Many Soviet people are in favor of private business, however.

[Ligachev] Do not believe that. Just remember how our people responded to those various speculative cooperatives. They will reject private ownership as well.

[Jancura] Are you in favor of the liquidation of the administrative system?

[Ligachev] Yes, yet I am also in favor of retaining the planned economy.

[Jancura] What is your opinion on the development in the former socialist states?

[Ligachev] They had to pay, significantly, for the fact that they had such a large private sector. We must not allow this to happen in the Soviet Union.

Ignatenko Details Presidential Council Session

PM0210145390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 1

[Unidentified TASS correspondent report: "Briefing by the Leader of the USSR President's Press Center"]

[Excerpt] V.N. Ignatenko, leader of the USSR President's Press Center, began the routine briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists 28 September with a report on that day's USSR Presidential Council session which had discussed the question of measures to enhance the effectiveness of the conversion of defense sectors of Soviet industry. He briefly familiarized the correspondents with the essential features of the program submitted by I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for examination by the session participants.

This document is the result of collective work by plants, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, individual academics, ministries, and central administrative organs. The program covers the period up to 1995 and will affect 550 major enterprises. The main trends in reorienting the defense industry and science to elaborate and produce the most important types of national economic output and consumer goods are defined. It is planned to considerably increase production of technological equipment for the processing sectors of the agroindustrial complex, the light and food industries, the medical and computer industries, communications, TV, radio, civil shipbuilding, and aircraft construction, and to develop instruments for ecological purposes.

As the aide to the USSR president put it, the session and the discussion at it were essentially attended, he noted, by the flower of our defense science and defense equipment production and the leaders of major defense plants. Attention was drawn to the fact that it is necessary to approach this problem as delicately as possible and to retain as much as possible of our scientific, technical, research, and planning potential. We need to ensure that design bureaus and entire subdepartments are working on promising projects.

Another problem which was discussed in detail at the Presidential Council session was social protection for those currently working at defense complex enterprises. The program envisages major measures, including the maintenance of average wages during the retraining period, favorable pensions, and so forth.

V.N. Ignatenko briefed the correspondents on M.S. Gorbachev's reception of a delegation from the Latvian republic comprising I. Godmanis, chairman of the Council of Ministers; his deputy, I. Bishers; and Ya. Peters, Council of Ministers permanent representative. Such meetings with representatives of the republics, krays, and oblasts are part of the working schedule for the Soviet head of state, the leader of the president's press service noted. [passage omitted]

Ignatenko Briefs Media 25 Sep

PM0110140990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent G. Alimov: "The President Intends To Act Vigorously"]

[Text] Vitaliy Ignatenko, the USSR president's aide and head of his press service, held the regular Tuesday briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on 25 September.

In view of the enormous interest in what has been happening lately in the union parliament, including the adoption of the decision to give the president extra powers, Nikolay Petrakov, M.S. Gorbachev's economic aide, addressed the journalists.

Talking about the strengthening of presidential powers, he said that it is necessary in order to conduct the economic reforms—rapid economic reforms, he stressed. In the course of the vigorous economic policy (what we have lacked hitherto) it is necessary to make swift decisions. According to N. Petrakov, some questions will have to be tackled in two or three days. To assemble the parliament every time and spend weeks discussing every matter is impractical, the president's aide said, and could destroy the whole structure of the reforms. By taking on additional, new powers, M.S. Gorbachev has also decided to assume, unhesitatingly, responsibility for the criticism that could follow the start of the implementation of the economic program.

A BUSINESS WEEK magazine correspondent wanted to know what presidential decrees on implementation of the program for the transition to the market economy can be expected in the immediate future. N. Petrakov replied that the package of documents already exists. But the program for the transition to the market, as is known, is still being finalized by the presidential commission. The head of state's aide said that they would concern primarily stabilization measures in the sphere of monetary and financial policy.

What made the president, journalists asked, defend the government and Nikolay Ryzhkov? The president is a pretty resolute person, came the reply, and no one made him do so. We must realize that there are certain fears about the consequences of the government crisis. It is not a matter of changing the government, but it is important to know who will and who can conduct the economic policy that is needed in the reform period.

The journalists were informed that throughout the week the head of state has been totally engrossed in the matters that have been discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet. This has been the focus of all the president's meetings with scientists, heads of major subdivisions of the production sphere, and ministers. At the same time, there have been constant contacts with republican leaders. There is very little time left, V. Ignatenko said. In the period ahead the president will be directly involved in completing the documents which the Supreme Soviet discussed. Some very interesting meetings are envisaged, but it is hard to say at the moment whether they will take place. One meeting could be with the writer Gabriel Marquez.

The head of the president's press service drew attention to the fact that some publications have been guilty of annoying inaccuracies or actual mistakes in their critical interpretation of particular decrees by the head of state. In particular, one popular weekly was sarcastic about the presidential decree on the appointment of Ambassador to Argentina V. Nikitin. Journalists probably reckoned that it was the Nikitin who was only recently removed from the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. V. Ignatenko remarked: One must not imagine that there is only one Nikitin in the country, namely a Council of Ministers deputy chairman, a former one at that.

In answer to a question about possible trips around the country by M.S. Gorbachev and meetings with the public to explain the program for the transition to the market, it was announced that meetings and trips are being planned.

There was a question from Austrian television in connection with the murder of Aleksandr Men: The militia believes that it was an ordinary crime, the president clearly does not think so, because he has issued a special order to carry out a careful investigation. What was the motive for this?

"You know how significant a figure Aleksandr Men was in our spiritual life and you know that Mikhail Sergeyevich was acutely affected by this loss. He expressed his condolences and the day after the tragedy he issued relevant instructions to the proper bodies."

Can you say exactly when President Bush will visit the USSR, V. Ignatenko was asked. He said that the visit was planned, but it is too early yet to talk about dates.

Centrist Bloc Parties Preparing New Government

LD0210120790 Moscow World Service in Russian 1035 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Interfax report from the "Soviet Chronicle" feature of the "Soviet Union Day by Day" program]

[Text] The leaders of the centrist bloc of parties having a noncommunist standpoint are preparing a new government. This bloc unites the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Russian Christian- Democratic Movement, the Social-Democratic Party, and other political groups. One of the leaders of the bloc, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, reported that they intend for the first time to attend a reception at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, and then to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev. At the meeting, Zhirinovskiy asserted, talks on cooperation will be conducted. Earlier, the centrist bloc announced that it has prepared a list of ministers for a coalition government of national trust. However, the president has recently repeatedly demonstrated his firm support for Nikolay Ryzhkov's government.

Man Arrested for Possessing Radioactive Materials

LD0310084690 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] In the town of Mytishchi near Moscow the court hearing is over in the first case of illegal acquisition, storage, and use of radioactive materials in the Soviet Union. A cache with two powerful emitters of radioactivity was found in a forest and an investigation traced the find to one (Abrizhynikov).

Experts confirmed his complicity although they failed to find out from where he had obtained a radioactive material and for what end. The court sentenced Mr. (Abrizhynikov) to four years' imprisonment.

Army Support Body Cuts Off Lithuanian Affiliate

PM0210145990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee"]

[Text] A congress of the Lithuanian DOSAAF [Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy] was illegally held 27 September in violation of the USSR DOSAAF statutes and without delegates being elected by the society's rayon and city societies. It set up an illegal body [sostav] of leading organs.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau has condemned these illegal actions and ruled the republic DOSAAF conference, which then became the congress, null and void. A protest has been sent to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

It has been decided as of 1 October to end all shipments of training materials, sports equipment, and other items to the Lithuanian defense organization (with the exception of collectives operating within the framework of the USSR DOSAAF), to stop financing its organs, to halt payments to grant-aided sportsmen, and to sue for the return of previously allocated funds and property.

'Frank Discussion' Marks Dzasokhov Penza Tour

PM0210142390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meetings with Working People"]

[Text] Penza, 27 Sep—The visit by A.S. Dzasokhov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was a surprise to many residents of Chaadayevka settlement. There was none of the ritual typical of meetings in the recent past—the welcome speeches and the ostentatious fuss: This time it was right off the road and down to business. The conversation with workers of the Chaadayevka housing construction combine took place in the entrance to that large enterprise.

The discussion centered on the successes of the combine, which supplies villages and workers' settlements with 120 fully assembled houses a month, and on its concerns. Workers' hopes and anxieties are pinned on the forthcoming transfer of the economy to a market basis. The fate of the party organization also worries them.

"We are all living through a difficult time," A.S. Dzasokhov said. "Society has become very highly politicized. There is nothing wrong in that. Each Soviet person must have an opportunity to express his opinions, especially now when the country's leadership and the Union parliament are busy elaborating measures to stabilize economic and political life."

The CPSU Central Committee secretary inquired about working and leisure conditions for the housing construction workers and made suggestions on protecting workers' health.

A.S. Dzasokhov spent three days touring cities, workers' settlements, and villages in Penza Oblast. He met with the Zarya production association's labor collective and visited a teacher training institute. The itinerary also included state and collective farms and Penza's Tsentralnyy Rayon.

There was a meeting with the oblast party organization's aktiv. There was a frank discussion about the political situation in labor collective, new forms of Communists' work, and their cooperation with social organizations.

Panel To Investigate Tent City Complaints

PM0210141190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has set up a commission to investigate the complaints of citizens living in tents outside the "Rossiya" Hotel. It comprises:

Commission Chairman N.Yu. Reshetova, USSR people's deputy and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Questions of Glasnost and Citizens' Rights and Appeals.

Commission members:

USSR People's Deputies N.P. Belous, O.P. Borodin, V.N. Kucher, Yu.A. Levykin, P.P. Pyankov, and N.A. Strukov;

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic People's Deputies B.A. Denisenko, G.I. Didichenko, M.Yu. Durasov, V.S. Zinovyev, A.A. Mostovoy, V.I. Oleynik, and M.I. Sorokina;

Moscow City Soviet People's Deputies L.N. Ivanova, P.I. Kartayev, V.A. Kuzin, and S.I. Osetrov.

Foreign Ministry Discusses Republics' Role

PM0210135190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] There was a working meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry 25 September involving Union republican deputy foreign ministers and other representatives of these departments.

During the meeting there was a comradely, businesslike exchange of opinions on specific problems of improving collaboration between the USSR Foreign Ministry and republican foreign political departments with emphasis on questions of practical activity to implement the republics' sovereign rights in the sphere of external relations.

The conference was attended by USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers V.G. Komplektov and V.M. Nikiforov and the leaders of USSR Foreign Ministry administrations and departments.

Commission Discusses Rail Workers' Ultimatum

PM0110121990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by S. Karkhanin: "Not Leading Train Into Impasse; Parliamentary Commission Discusses Railroad Workers' Ultimatum"]

[Text] Can the country's shattered economy be allowed to lose 3 billion rubles [R] a day? And what should be our attitude toward the fact that a sector which is in extreme need of funds for modernization and social programs will daily be deprived of several hundred million rubles? The questions are by no means rhetorical: The figures cited are the cost of the strikes, if they begin in rail transport.

Actually, even without the figures one can understand how the paralysis of the railroads will affect the life of the cities and villages. Yet it has ceased to be a theoretical threat. The recent congress of the independent trade union of railroad workers and transport construction workers stated that unless its demands are immediately met trains will stop for half an hour in mid-October as a warning action. If even after this there are no changes it is possible that the entire all-Union railroad network will come to a standstill. The congress instructed the trade union's Central Committee to implement its ultimatum.

Why has this happened, and how to act now? That is the question which was discussed by the USSR people's deputies in the Soviet of the Union's standing commission for questions of transport, communication, and information at a 28 September sitting. People here know the situation from more than hearsay: Several members of the commission including its chairman, V. Tetenov, are railroad workers themselves, and A. Vasilets, I. Vnebrachnyy, and A. Semenikhin are train drivers. And the detailed, thorough, impartial dialogue which took place at the sitting between the deputies and their colleague, USSR People's Deputy I. Shinkevich, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, helped to clarify a lot.

And so what are the congress participants seeking? There are four main demands. Repeal the sectorial charter on discipline. Grant railroad workers the right to strike of which, according to the law on the solution of collective labor disputes, they are deprived. Adopt laws on the state status of the railroads and guarantees of trade union activity. And to listen to I. Shinkevich there would seem to be logic in each point. For instance, the charter contains paragraphs preventing transport workers dismissed at the administration's initiative from appealing against the order in court. The solution of the sector's vexed problems when it is done by legal means, in other words without strikes, is being delayed: Papers are accumulating in the files but matters are making no headway. Status for the railroads and rights for the trade unions are also needed. So are the participants in the congress right in addressing threatening statements and resolutions to the country's president and the Supreme Soviet?

But here is what V. Tetenov has to say:

"The point about state status is contained in the draft law on rail transport, we know the thrust of the issue, it has been considered and the document is already virtually ready. As for a document on guarantees for trade unions, we shall discuss it within the framework of the present Supreme Soviet session. Our deputies' commission also recommends to the government that it repeal the statute which has indeed become obsolete in some ways and violates the railroad workers' civil rights. But the right to strike... Less than a year ago, when the session adopted the law on collective labor disputes, the trade union did not object. Why this storm now, why?"

A characteristic detail: The ministry's lawyers explained that back in June the USSR Constitutional Oversight Committee had allowed the courts to take on cases involving the wrongful dismissal of railroad workers, that is the main "stumbling block" because of which the whole issue of the charter had been kindled no longer exists. And the clearer it became that the authors of the congress resolutions were battering at an open door, so to speak, the more persistently the deputies wondered who need this.

The ambiguity of I. Shinkevich's position, which they noted, can in general be explained. As a deputy and a citizen Ivan Artemovich, according to him, is against strikes, but he must fulfill the congress resolution as an official. It is true that those taking part in the sitting were not satisfied with this explanation. Had the Central Committee chairman tried to explain to the delegates that their call for a strike contradicts existing legislation? Had he informed the railroad workers of the new draft laws which are being prepared in the deputies' commission and the Supreme Soviet? They did not succeed in obtaining direct answers...

The trade union activists in the primary organizations are now ascertaining how the 5 million workers in the sector treated the congress resolution. In turn N. Konarev, minister of railroads, has announced that according to his figures the call to strike is not meeting with support in many labor collectives. Members of the Ministry of Railroads collegium have gone to these collectives and they are explaining the situation and trying to prevent the disaster which a "thrombosis" on the mainline railroads could become if common sense is overturned by someone's ambitions.

In the past years there have been improvements in the sector. With the help of the USSR people's deputies and the trade union, about R1.5 billion have been successfully obtained, which are extremely necessary for retooling, while R850,000 have been obtained for social needs. Some 56,000 apartments will be commissioned for railroad workers and next year it is planned to construct 70,000 apartments. In two years wages have risen by approximately one third. Understandably, that is not such a big step forward, particularly for the railroad system known for its chronic "ailments." Of course it must be helped. I. Shinkevich rightly said that railroad transport does not figure much in the programs for the economy's transition to market methods. But that means there is still less reason to seek reserves in strikes! At present there is no unanimity among railroad workers. Examples were heard at the commission sitting. When the Kuzbass miners' strike was in progress, the train drivers and railroad men explained to them: "We cannot support you, our sector is a special one and our sense of responsibility must be special." And the deputies rightly criticized the ministry, mainly for the fact that leadership methods are being renewed only slowly. A. Vasilets, a member of the commission and a train driver on the Southern railroad, put it sharply, with a worker's directness: "I believe it would be a crime to bring the country to its knees with the aid of a strike. But the conflict has been ripening for a long time. And people will follow those who seek unseemly goals, they will follow them and not us if we are asleep."

All the speakers, when I. Shinkevich's information was discussed, expressed themselves against a strike.

Kalugin Civil Suit Against Kryuchkov Begins

LD0210111190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] The hearing of a civil suit by former reserve Major General Kalugin against the actions of USSR KGB chairman Kryuchkov in depriving Kalugin of a service pension began today at the Moscow city court. Other officials against whom suits have also been filed include Kholodov, head of finance and planning affairs for the KGB, and Morozov, deputy head of the finance department of the USSR KGB directorate for Moscow and the oblast. The latter is absent from the hearing because of illness. The USSR KGB chairman is represented by Alekseyev. The hearing is being chaired by Romanenkov, member of the Moscow city court.

Ukraine KGB Official Views 'State Secrets'

90UF0563A Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Sep 90 p 4

[Interview with Major General Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR KGB, by unidentified interviewer; place and date not given: "The Chatterbox—a Windfall for a Spy? Or a Million Dollars for the Inability to Keep a Secret"]

[Text] Major General Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] KGB, reflects on real and alleged secrets and the elimination of unnecessary barriers on the road to glasnost.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] It is not for nothing that they say: Forbidden fruit is sweet. It was not so long ago that it was not permissible to discuss the work of state security organs in the press. Indeed, not everyone would allow himself to do this even in his own kitchen. Everything changed with the proclamation of glasnost. Now, discussions regarding the KGB have become a kind of a test of the democracy and progressiveness of views. The question of removing the cover of secrecy from many aspects of our life is becoming more and more persistent at meetings, in parliament, and in the mass media. And this first and foremost concerns the activity of the state security organs. Do you personally think, Yuriy Vladimirovich, that such a requirement is timely? But the main thing is whether it can be implemented, considering the special, as a rule, secret nature of the work of Chekists?

[Petrov] Before I answer this question I would like to turn your attention to the erroneous but widely disseminated opinion about the alleged leading role of the KGB in the formation of state secret classification measures. Actually, the committee is only a part of the mechanism for the implementation of a national system for safeguarding secrets. The only function that is really entrusted to it is verification. The Chekists coordinate all work, and they render methodical and practical assistance to organizations and enterprises in the matter of ensuring the safekeeping of state secrets.

At the same time, one of our main tasks is the protection of state secrets from encroachment by foreign intelligence services.

Unquestionably: Stagnant manifestations and formalism have led to certain defects in these issues as well. There have been secrets, and unfortunately many still remain, unjustifiably. This entails superfluous expenditures and does not permit the successful application of innovations in the national economy, including those developed in the defense industry. Elementary poor management, incompetence, and at times also the illegal actions of officials were hidden under the cover of secrecy.

However, I am firmly convinced that it is necessary to guard and protect state secrets, but secrets that are real and not fabricated.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] The readers are interested in what organ, organization, or department establishes the policy of secrecy in our country?

[Petrov] There is no integral policy in that regard in the USSR. Consequently, there is also no specific organ that is responsible for its elaboration and implementation. Hence, there is unjustifiably great secrecy—as a result of the absence of a well-reasoned state policy on safeguarding information. There is also still no law on state security in the USSR, which makes it possible for each official to understand and interpret this concept in his own way, frequently out of purely departmental and group interests.

I repeat that neither in the USSR nor in our republic is there a legislative basis at present for the protection of state secrets. A special instruction that was approved by the USSR Council of Ministers is the main normative document. This obviously is not enough. A law is needed on the protection of secret information. In my opinion, it must clearly define the functions, powers, and responsibilities of state, public, and other structures, and also of citizens, in this very important area of life in any state. It is necessary to reinforce legislatively the concept of secrecy as an economic and value category. Because poorly reasoned actions here can lead to not only moral but also material losses.

It is not the KGB that makes the decision on the classification of this or that information. This is the right of the departments and establishments—the possessors of the specific information, who are guided by a list of the most important information that constitutes a state secret, which was confirmed by a USSR Council of Ministers decree back in 1980.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] Is it only the KGB that verifies the safety of state secrets in the country, or do the Chekists have enough forces to do this?

[Petrov] No, it is not only state security organs who are engaged in this. Verification of the safety of state secrets at enterprises, organizations, and establishments is charged first of all to superior structures. But overall state verification, regardless of departmental subordination, is conducted by the KGB and its local organs. But it is simply physically impossible to verify everything. We check only the most important installations, safekeeping, and adherence to secrecy procedures in handling material and information that contains intelligence vitally important to the interests of state security.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] There is a current opinion that the first departments to exist at enterprises are branches of the KGB...

[Petrov] This is one more error that has been spread around. The responsibility for guaranteeing a system of secrecy in ministries and departments, and in enterprises and establishments, is entrusted to their first managers. These officials make the decision to set up secret-classification departments (RSO), that are directly subordinate to them, for the organization of this work and the conduct of secret record keeping. The relationship between the secret-classification departments and KGB organs consists of the latter's verification of the practical implementation by these subdivisions of measures for guarding state secrets.

I personally believe that the first departments must function only at those installations that really have state secrets. On our initiative and submitted proposals, just in the last year their number in the republic has been cut by several hundred.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] Common sense suggests that the fewer people who have access to secrets, the greater the guarantee of their safekeeping. I wonder what the procedure is for access to important secrets in our country?

[Petrov] Based on their availability and importance, the administrations of enterprises and establishments decide in each specific case and on a strict individual basis whom to grant access to secrets. And here also the KGB organs perform verification functions only.

During acceptance procedures for work at classified enterprises, a special check is made on the employee. It has now been simplified in many ways, and it has been shortened. However, I believe nonetheless that it must be maintained when granting access to state secrets and to special zones. The Supreme Soviet's adoption of a special law, which I have already mentioned, should resolve many problems in this area as well.

For example, the U.S. "Directive on Security," which was adopted in 1987, introduces three basic verification of employees categories, depending on the level of secrecy of materials to which they must have access due to the needs of the job. A special check stipulates an extensive analysis of the personality of the candidate and a compulsory "lie detector" check (refusal to undergo this measure entails loss of access or discharge from work) and biographical data for the last 15 years, starting at 18 years of age. The intelligence services hold confidential discussions on the person being checked with a wide circle of persons and establish their opinions of him.

Starting in June 1988 a law on immigration went into effect in the United States: From then on, everyone who goes to work is obliged to verify their identity and citizenship with documents and to complete a personal questionnaire. Periodic checks are stipulated (in the course of 10 years) for former employees of federal departments who have access to secret information and who have gone to work in the private sector or become pensioners. In general, a more thorough system of secrecy classification and responsibility for its violation has evolved in America. A law is in effect there on the punishment for disclosing secret information. Appropriate directives of the President and the Department of Defense provide fines of $1 million, or a sum five times higher than the cost of the damage caused by the disclosure of secret information, and imprisonment for up to 10 years. Servicemen who are found guilty of espionage, even in peacetime, are subject to the death penalty under aggravating circumstances.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] Could you cite examples of the disclosure or transmission of secret information abroad by citizens of our country? What damage did they inflict on our activities?

[Petrov] Unfortunately, there are a lot of examples. Judge for yourself. Tolkachev, a U.S. intelligence agent who has just been exposed, took advantage of shortcomings and infractions in the system of secrecy and unwarranted complacency and trustfulness at his place of work and collected and transmitted very important information to foreign intelligence services, inflicting damage on our state estimated in the tens of millions of rubles.

In recent years in the republic the activity of 15 citizens who earlier had access to state secrets and departmental and commercial secrets and who were conducting resourceful collection of information with the intention of selling it to foreign intelligence officers was stopped. I speak of this in order to emphasize the fact of the Chekists' prevention of possible millions in losses and their taking charge on behalf of society of people who almost became traitors to the Motherland.

Also presenting a serious danger for the interests of the country are those who, due to irresponsibility or a desire to somehow distinguish themselves in society, talk about a state secret in some activity that they are familiar with. We encountered such cases recently at one of the Zaporozhye enterprises. As a result, criminal charges were brought against two secret-bearers.

[PRAVDA UKRAINY] How do matters stand in the country with respect to the protection of so-called commercial secrets?

[Petrov] According to the law, by commercial secret is meant information that is not a state secret and that is associated with production, technology, administration, financing, and other activity whose disclosure would damage the interests of an enterprise. The procedure for protecting commercial secrets is determined by enterprise managers.

However, in practice many managers have a poor understanding of what this concept entails and how to protect these secrets. Therefore, quite frequently valuable information "slips" across the border. Life itself suggests that a law on commercial secrets is needed. This is a new area, and we agree to assist the ministries and departments in the organization of such work.

In the West there is such a concept as "know-how," which can be translated from the English as "znat-kak." This can be technological routines and methods, design features, and methods and experience in manufacturing products, without a knowledge of which the reproduction of new equipment and technology according to models, patent descriptions, and published information is impossible in a majority of cases. Keeping "know-how" a secret, many foreign firms really get ahead of their competitors. At times, "know-how" can be kept secret for a very long time. For example, the secret of production of eau-de-cologne No. 4,711 in the FRG has been kept for more than 200 years, the French perfume "Chanel No. 5," for more than 70 years, and the soft drink "Pepsi-Cola," for more than 100 years.

But in our country there is still no clearly developed system for defining "know-how." And you cannot protect that which you do not know. Considering the economic value of such information, it is necessary as quickly as possible to develop a system for protecting the interests of the USSR in this sphere as well.

We have things to safeguard in the sphere of both the defense industry and science. We have commercial and technological secrets. Therefore these problems have to be approached carefully and responsibly. For there are secrets on which the sovereignty and very existence of our state depends.

We are building an open, democratic society, but this does not mean that there should be no secrets at all in our state. The problem is not as simple as it might seem to some people who have been in a rally frenzy of late.

Defense Committee Debates Progress of Legislation

PM0210133390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Urgent Matter"]

[Text] A sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Defense and State Security Questions took place 26 September in Moscow. Information was heard from Major General L.G. Ivashov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Administration of Affairs, about progress in drafting legislative acts on USSR defense questions and also about the situation regarding legal protection for servicemen. USSR people's deputies who are members of the committee expressed concern that the legislative acts so badly needed by the country, although they depend directly on the new Union Treaty being prepared, are taking too long to draft, and have committed the USSR Ministry of Defense to complete preparation of the draft USSR law on defense before the end of this year and to present it to the USSR Supreme Soviet for consideration.

The decision adopted by the committee envisages preparation of draft USSR laws on universal military service and military service and of a USSR law on servicemen's status. They must define specific standards for ensuring the legal protection of servicemen, members of their families, and also those liable to military service and people transferred to the reserve or retired.

It was deemed necessary to conduct comprehensive research on the problems associated with ensuring legal protection for servicemen and strengthening legality in the activities of military administration and law and order organs among the troops, and also to implement measures to increase the level of legal knowledge in all categories of servicemen and to strengthen cadres in USSR Ministry of Defense military justice and juridical service organs.

Also considered was the question of conducting an experiment on filling Navy sailor and petty officer posts on a voluntary, contract basis with servicemen on active military service.

Frolov, Journalists Hold Meeting on Market

PM0210141390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

["Own Information" report: "Market—Beginning of Path"]

[Text] The following problems are being debated in every home nowadays: What will the transition to the market entail? How will the interests of people living from one week's wage to the next be protected? Are there alternatives to the economic reform programs submitted for discussion by the supreme organ of power? These and other vital questions were answered yesterday by PRAVDA journalists and newspaper authors at the Moscow CPSU City Committee and Oblast Committee Sociopolitical Center. I.T. Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and PRAVDA chief editor, Academician O.T. Bogomolov, Doctors of Economic Sciences E.V. Figurnov, D.V. Valovoy, and Ye.T. Gaydar, and others took part in the meeting with an audience of 1,500 people. A report on yesterday's meeting will be published. The discussions on topical problems of current policy will become a regular feature.

Journal Reviews Publication Goals

PM2509104990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric: "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" and general headline: "Journals' Latest Issues"]

[Text] The ninth issue of the journal IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS has been published and is being sent to subscribers. It opens with a new rubric—"What the CPSU Central Committee Is Working on." A.S. Dzasokhov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relates the first steps in the activity of the Central Committee Secretariat following the 28th party congress. New resolutions from the party Central Committee Secretariat and a second set of documents handed to 28th CPSU Congress delegates are also published here.

Documents from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission on the further study of materials connected with the repressions of the 1930's-1940's and the beginning of the 1950's, concerning the so-called "national deviationism" case, also appear in this issue.

The journal carries a report on the procedure for admission to and for leaving the CPSU; an interview with Politburo member G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; an account by A.N. Girenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the preparation of a new Union treaty; and information about new sociopolitical organizations, the liberal international, the state regulation of foreign capital in the developed capitalist countries, cadre changes, and the CPSU's international ties.

The "CPSU Central Committee Mailbag" rubric contains reflections on the latest mail received by the Central Committee. I.V. Stalin's revision of his own biography in 1947 and materials on the reasons for the famine in the Ukraine in the 1930's are published at readers' request.

The archive section contains a chronicle of the party Central Committee's activity in February 1920, documents connected with the events surrounding V.I. Lenin's article "On the Question of Nationalities or on 'Autonomization,'" the continuation of the platform of M.N. Ryutin's group, I.V. Stalin's letter to V.M.

Molotov (1925), and the continuation of A.N. Gorkiy's correspondence. The rubric "From the History of the Great Patriotic War" includes documents from August 1941.

The journal informs its readers that the materials of the 10th issue will include short biographies of members of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the 28th Congress, and information on the so-called "Sultan-Galiyev counterrevolutionary organization" (1932) and on the anti-Soviet underground in Lithuania in the 1940's.

The issue ends with announcements on publication plans for 1991 and a questionnaire for IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS readers.

RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA Changes Masthead

90P50122

[Editorial Report] The 14 September 1990 issue of Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian carries for the first time beneath the front-page masthead a subheading that reads "The newspaper for the social protection of workers" in place of the previous phrase "Newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee." A front-page editorial points out the paper's "civic and professional duty to intervene on behalf of the working individual in any fight involving the sociopolitical system" in the "difficult times" to come. It defines as the paper's priorities the resolution of conflicts with party bureaucrats and trade unions, and issues concerning workers' wages, housing, pensions, health care, and child care.

Call Issued for USSR Journalists Union Congress

PM0110142790 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS Correspondent report: "Journalists Demand Convening of Congress"]

[Text] The RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Journalists Union provisional executive committee and the Moscow Journalists Union presidium have called for a USSR Journalists Union Congress to be convened as soon as possible. This question was the theme of a joint press conference in Moscow 25 September. An appeal to republic, oblast, and regional journalists' organizations was read out there.

The appeal says that a critical situation has recently come about in the "big" union. The USSR Journalists Union plenum held in August adopted a decision to postpone the congress indefinitely, contrary to the opinion of many journalists' organizations.

"We are demanding a real democratic restructuring," USSR People's Deputy V.N. Kucher, chairman of the RSFSR Journalists Union provisional executive committee, said in commenting on the appeal. "The national Journalists Union is now incapable of intervening in the difficult problems which beset the lives of press workers."

P.N. Gusev, chairman of the Moscow Journalists Union, urged members of the USSR Journalists Union to support the statement to convene a congress.

Association of Soviet Koreans Holds Plenum

PM0210153190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 8

[Article by B. Kim, correspondent with the Korean newspaper LENIN KICHI, and own correspondent A. Kaipbergenov: "Difficult Steps Toward Revival"]

[Text] Tashkent—A plenum of the All-Union Association of Soviet Koreans (AASK) is being held in Tashkent. Taking part in it are representatives of the cultural centers of Central Asia, Maritime Kray, Moscow, Sakhalin, Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus, and other regions—that is how widely settled the Korean community in the USSR is.

"It is no accident that the plenum is being held in the Uzbek capital," AASK President M. Pak said. "The republic is home to 42 percent of the USSR's entire Korean population—183,000 people."

The plenum participants are setting up AASK working organs and discussing program documents and statutes. The first discussions revealed many differences of opinion and problems. There were sharp words about the emergent split in the national movement. Without a consolidation of all forces the road will lead only to a dead end.

The catastrophic state of the national language and culture, the acute shortage of cadres, and the weak material and technical base of the few centers of culture which have miraculously survived all require measures to be taken by the state and by cultural centers. The steps toward a revival will be difficult, but the fact that people understand the vital need for them is an optimistic sign.

Soviet German Congress May Be Held in December

PM0210153190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preparations for Congress of Soviet Germans"]

[Text] A routine session has been held of the organizing committee to prepare for and stage the congress of Soviet Germans. The organizing committee, headed by Academician B. Raushenbakh, includes a group of scientists, lawyers, economists, writers, journalists, and representatives of a number of ministries and departments, as well as the leaders of "Rebirth"—the Soviet Germans' society.

It was stated at the session that the organizing committee sees the main aims and tasks of the congress as being to allow the representatives of the 2 million Soviet Germans to express their interests, to analyze the situation in which the German people find themselves today, to collectively elaborate ways out of that situation, and to elect central organs of Soviet Germans.

The session discussed questions of the timetable for holding the congress (mid-December was suggested) and the organizing committee members familiarized themselves with the draft statute on the election of delegates to the congress and heard the theses of the statute on a central council.

USSR People's Deputy P. Falk, member of the organizing committee and chairman of the "Rebirth" All-Union Society Council, told those present that the tasks connected with the preparations for the congress will be discussed at the next "Rebirth" Council session scheduled for 6-7 October in Moscow.

Extradited Hijacker Sent for Psychiatric Tests

PM0210140590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[LETA-TASS Correspondent S. Prokoshenko report: "Sent for Examination"]

[Text] Oleg Kozlov, who hijacked the Riga-Murmansk flight to Finland on 19 June and who was then handed over to the Soviet Union by the Finnish side, has been sent for examination at the V.P. Serbskiy Scientific Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow.

This decision was made by staffers of the Latvian KGB investigation department examining the Kozlov criminal case.

Academics Call for Humanism in Social Sciences

PM0210133790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[V. Kerimov report under the rubric "Human Horizons: Ideology of Humanism"]

[Text] The words in the headline were repeatedly heard at the All-Union Conference on the Humanitarianization of Higher Education and the Perestroyka of Social Science Teaching.

The conference stressed that lately technocratic approaches toward the content of higher education and a desire to cut the already meager time allotted to the social and humanitarian training of young members of the Soviet intelligentsia have emerged. Not only narrowly specialized technology, but also narrowly specialized skills become rapidly obsolete. Disregard of the national and world historical and cultural heritage and the laws of social development, as practice shows, lead to a decline in the population's general level of culture and education, to their low legal, economic, and environmental literacy, and to poor civic and social maturity among specialists and leaders. Ultimately this leads to the general degradation of the spiritual and moral state of society and man.

There has also been an increase, the conference said, in rally pressure with regard to the de-ideologization and depoliticization of the teaching of sociopolitical disciplines and the removal of Marxist-Leninist science from higher education programs. On the one hand, the ideologization and politicization of society, lecturers, and teachers are intensifying, and on the other a demand is being put forward for the de-ideologization and depoliticization of higher education. Under the cover of slogans of de-ideologization persistent attempts are made to push us onto the path of re-ideologization.

Your correspondent asked some participants in the conference to share their views on these problems.

"When people speak of the need to de-ideologize social science teaching," A. Sukharev, rector of the Mordvinian University named for N.P. Ogarev, noted, "they mean overcoming the mania for ideology whereby, for instance, the latest political document became a kind of instruction for lecturers. But it is impossible to teach the social sciences entirely without ideology. And we have such an ideology—constitutional norms and the system of state laws. Furthermore," A. Sukharev continued, "you should not confuse humanization and humanitarianization. Humanism is a system of views based on the idea of the priority of man. Humanitarianization provides the scientific means of ensuring humanization."

"Humanitarianization," E. Karavayev, professor at the Leningrad Electrotechnical Communications Institute, chipped in, developing this thought, "must promote the comprehensive development of the individual and help to reveal his individuality. Incidentally, it should not be forgotten that this is one of the main theses of Marxist ideology. When a student is offered a choice among a whole range of humanitarian disciplines for study, plus optional courses, he has the opportunity to implement freedom of choice and display his own personal individual inclinations. And the broader someone's humanitarian culture is, the more easily he adapts to changing social conditions."

"In speaking of building a humane, democratic, and, I would add, just society," S. Shermukhamedov, head of department at the Tashkent V.I. Lenin State University, chipped in, "social scientists have somehow 'forgotten' to probe two important questions with direct relevance to both ideology and humanism. First, we must at long last decide what kind of a society we are living in. And second, we must firmly grasp what is the aim of our transformations and what are our development prospects. It is time to put a stop to general talk of democracy and humanism and to begin to specifically elaborate the means and strategy of perestroyka. Science, above all the social sciences, must help society emerge from the crisis. And a genuinely humane society must help to improve the economic situation of lecturers and also to equip them with the most essential tool—educational literature."

Former Camp Inmates Launch Financial Aid Appeal

PM0110142590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 90 p 2

[I. Yermolinskiy and Ye. Podosenova appeal: "SOS from the Gulag Archipelago"]

[Text] States cannot be called to account. Our dear and beloved state grew rich and strong over decades through the Gulag prisoners' convict labor.

Horrified at the "scale" of Stalinist repressions, our stunned society is now at last atoning toward those who died. But, please, good people, do not forget us—those who survived despite all the horrors of our country's concentration camps. The state acquired billions of rubles through our unpaid labor (the only expense being a bowl of thin soup!). At least a few of the rubles should be given back to the surviving ex-prisoners of the Gulag—but, no, you will get nothing out of the state.

On behalf of the members of the All-Union Association of Victims of the Repressions we appeal to all our fellow-citizens and all charitable people of the world: Help us! The hopes in our heart are pinned solely upon human kindness and good conscience.

Our address: Current Account 700825, Moscow City Branch, USSR Bank for Housing and Municipal Services and Social Development, Box No. 77, Moscow, 103051.

Economic

Imports Pile Up Due to Railcar Shortage

PM0210161590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Report by A. Guretskiy; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Large quantities of imported goods are again building up on the Western border.

[Reporter] There are so many goods that no amount of warehouse space could accommodate them. The neat foreign containers are unloaded in the open—as long as it is on our side of the border. They are now stacked several layers high. Railroad workers joke sarcastically: What we have here is everything that cannot be found in our stores from Vladivostok to Brest. The broad range of these purchases might be a cause of joy, but for the question mark which hangs over these goods. We have acquired these goods, as it were, but it is unknown when they will reach the stores.

[Reporter] Tell me, what is in these containers, for instance?

[S.N. Basyuk, Vysokolitovsk railroad station chief] In this one there is furniture. It has been here for more than two months. In this container there is footwear. People are waiting for that too. In this container there are cosmetics. It has been here for two months.

[Reporter] Meanwhile, 2,500 container-loads of imported goods are arriving in Brest every day. All the sidings are clogged up with them.

What a paradox. Having bought all these goods abroad, we seem incapable of distributing them at home. We are holding out a pocket riddled with holes. How else can you describe the railcars arriving at the border from all parts of the country in this sort of state? Some have no doors, and other do not even have floors. [video shows railcars] Yet there is no car repair plant in Brest. Local railroad workers are doing everything possible and impossible to put things right, despite the fact that they have no time, or timber, or metal allowance for this. During the past two weeks alone they have made more than 600 truck doors. [video shows workers fixing doors] However, the damage is so extensive that they simply cannot cope. How long can we cover up our own sluggishness with talk about requirements?

[Announcer] I am convinced that many people wanting to comment on this report would be tempted to blame everything on sabotage by the authorities. This would be a simple explanation, but I think it would be wrong. The main reason obviously is that firm economic ties which were established over many years have been disrupted, and this in turn has resulted in the disruption of the country's economic infrastructure.

I happen to know that among the destinations of these containers is a large shipment of imported furniture for Nizhnevartovsk, footwear for Moscow, medicines for Vilnius, and other goods for virtually all the major cities and oblasts of the country. The reasonable question arises—are the leaders of the purchasing organizations not interested in taking delivery of the goods which they have bought?

And all this is taking place against the backdrop of empty stores, and, undoubtedly, mounting social tension in the country. Our program will monitor this issue.

Cherepovets Moves Toward Free Enterprise Zone

PM0210153390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Viktor Filippov report: "Step Toward Free Enterprise"]

[Text] Cherepovets—A city soviet session has appealed to the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet to set up a free-enterprise zone in Cherepovets.

At the same session the people's deputies of the city decided to create the first economic component of the future free zone—a commercial center for dealing operations.

"Initially the center will exchange the output of Cherepovets enterprises for those goods which the city residents need," V. Kvashennikov, deputy chairman of the city soviet, explained. "In the future the commercial center will become an independent trading firm in which businessmen will work on contract. We need to prepare such a firm right now, since under market conditions, when stockpile [fondovyy] shipments become a thing of the past, the traditional trading department will merely be a hindrance to the city soviet executive committee."

New System Automates Machine-Building Plant

PM2709144390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1340 GMT 25 Sep 90

[From the "Science Herald" program]

[Text] [Reporter] A machine-building plant's automated flexible production unit is a complex entity comprising machine tools, universal lathes, transport facilities to move manufactures and components from one machine tool to the next, and also automated storage facilities and so forth.

In order to start up the production of a different product, the entire complex production process has to be rejigged. This provides a lot of scope for mistakes and lack of coordination.

Naturally, scientists could not ignore this acute problem. And so production design studies were initiated, and what is more, automated design studies. The problem was successfully resolved at the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center.

The new system, devised by a group of scientists under the leadership of Professor Shafranskiy, makes it possible to speed up the design of the process of producing a new product. The Amigo system is a designer's true friend.

[Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Professor V.V. Shafranskiy] Let us take a closer look at this system. In order to balance production capacities with the production program we need to feed all the requisite data into the system. What are these data? They are: the exact layout of the equipment, the number of units of the different types of equipment involved, plus details of the production program and manufacturing technology. What you see on the screen is a suggested layout of production equipment in the production area. The transportation system links all the equipment into an integrated production process, with storage facilities located on either side of the production area. So the data have been fed into the computer, everything has been specified, and we will now take a look what this gives. Before actually creating the production facility, we run a model of it on the computer to see what the results of the production process would be. What we have in the computer now is a mathematical model of the entire production process and the interaction of the production equipment with the technological process. The screen now shows the results of the computation which has been carried out. You can see here all the types of equipment comprising the system; the columns show the utilization ratios and percentages of the different types of equipment.

[Reporter] What is the fundamental importance of this system? The fact that it relies on the interaction between man and the machine, that is to say, the specialist does not just run a program and obtain the results. He analyzes the results and seeks the optimum solution. This enables him to balance the production program and its potential precisely.

[Shafranskiy] We will now demonstrate another function of the system to you. This function relates to the optimization of the equipment layout originally proposed by the specialist. The specialist devises a layout. It looks suitable, but he needs to check to what extent it actually is suitable. One of the criteria of this check is the total length of the transport chain servicing the entire production system, that is transporting all the components, instruments, and equipment around all the work stations. The system analyzes the routes and suggests new equipment layouts which are more effective from the viewpoint of the transportation criterion. Let us take a look what happens. As a result of the analysis the system is proposing that we should move two units of equipment located here and here [points to equipment]. It highlights these units of equipment and tells us that as a result of this change we will be able to cut the transportation route by about four percent. We agree to this, the system relocates the units of equipment, and proposes another option. If we switch the location of the two highlighted units of equipment, we can reduce transportation services by about 0.5 percent. Let us assume that the specialist does not want to accept this. The saving is too small for him. He does not want to carry out this operation, and asks the system to put forward a new, more effective option. Here, for example, the system has come up with an option where relocating units No. 30 and No. 26 will mean a saving of about three percent in transportation costs. We will accept this suggestion.

I would like to say that when the specialist, when the designer is working with this system, he takes account of a whole series of other factors, not just the length of the transportation route, but also other factors which are of fundamental importance in deciding on the layout. He is able to accept or reject the various options proposed by the system on the basis of the experience which he has but which has not been fed into the system. Our aim is to achieve a system that makes efficient use of both the experience and knowledge of the specialist and the computation potential of the computer complex. The potential for greatly improving the efficiency of design work lies precisely in the coupling of these two factors.

[Reporter] The system is being actively developed, and it has, in its present form, been introduced at a whole series of enterprises. It has proved its effectiveness and reliability in operation.

Independent Road Builders Improve Rural Access

PM0210160590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Report by Yu. Balandin on road construction in Kurgan Oblast; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] It is no secret that poor roads are one of the main problems of our Russian economy. We are all painfully aware of this when we dare to use intercity buses. Poor roads are costing us particularly much right now, during the harvest, when tens of thousands of tonnes of grain and vegetables, gathered with much effort in the fields, are lost on the roads during transportation. It is high time for this situation to change. Here is a report about the work of the Kurgan "Agropromdorstroy" rural construction association:

[Reporter] This is how, as recently as last spring, inhabitants of Bolshoy Kamagan struggled through mud to the remote rayon center with requests that a hard-surface road be built to the village. They also petitioned the oblast leadership.

Now the trials and tribulations caused by lack of roads are coming to an end. Construction workers have built some 10 km of asphalt road within a short time, linking the remote village with civilization. The road builders are planning to build 300 km of hard-surface roads before the end of the year. This is a record figure for the association. The growth rate is also impressive—an annual increase of 35-40 percent. As to the volume of road construction work, the local rural road builders have assumed a leading place in the Russian Federation. The secret is simple. They have established their own construction materials industry. They have built a ferroconcrete parts factory and an asphalt plant, and acquired a road metal quarry in Chelyabinsk Oblast. A prominent feature of their work is direct contract deliveries. Unfortunately, in conditions of the current shortages some contract delivery times are like court sentences.

[N.S. Kotorev, deputy chief of the association] Our contracts are direct, and quite intricate as a rule. Often, in order to pay for materials for which exorbitant prices are exacted, we have to supply goods which are in short supply in addition to money.

[Reporter] That is to say, you engage in barter trade?

[Kotorev] To use a buzz word, we are operating in market conditions, in a market situation for the third year running.

[Reporter] So you are not afraid of the imminent introduction of market conditions?

[Kotorev] No, we are not afraid: We are used to it; we have adjusted. And we believe that if the country switches to these relations, our work will become easier.

Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant Explosion Detailed

914A0001A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 29 Sep 90 p 4

[Article by M. Popov: "Night Explosion"]

[Text] Lipetsk—**As already reported, there was a serious accident at the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine. Our correspondent visited the site of the explosion in the sheet rolling shop.**

The first furnace of the unit for continuous annealing looks like a half-collapsed barrel. Previously it was distinguished by its regular rectangular form. At the very top of the furnace is a confusion of metal structures, pipes, and caved-in roofing. There is a gaping hole many meters wide in the ceiling above the unit. This is where the tops of the furnace hatches blown off by the explosion, each weighing many tonnes, struck. Then they fell from that height, crushing everything in their path....

During the night of 26 September an operation was conducted here, which had been repeated hundreds and hundreds of times before: After planned preventive repair the furnace was gradually lit from the top. When the workers had descended to the ninth level (there are 11 of them in all), the explosion thundered. The senior heat treater, Vladimir Yazykov, was thrown from the height of a five-story building. He died. The operator of the control post, Oleg Samokhin, sustained a strong blow and lost consciousness. A third worker, heat treater Aleksey Brazhnikov, who, fortunately, sustained no injuries, dragged him down. Incidentally, a little later he had to be assisted by physicians.

This is perhaps all that can be said with certainty now in the burning aftermath. Everything else is guesswork with various versions. They are now being investigated by an expert commission headed by V. Dmitrevskiy, deputy chief of the administration of the Voronezh district of the USSR State Inspection for Nuclear Energy in Industry and chief of the Lipetsk metallurgical inspection. In 10 days, he says, the commission will present an official finding and name the causes and parties to blame for the accident, and, of course, it will suggest measures to prevent anything like this from happening in the future.

Be that as it may, a unique unit with a capacity of 500,000 tonnes of steel has been halted. All of its products were sent to the country's machine-building centers—Tolyatti, Naberezhnyye Chelny, and Moscow. Now not only the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine but also the automotive giants are being threatened with failure to fulfill their production programs.

According to the estimates of specialists, it could take about two months to repair the unit.

The staff for cleaning up after the accident is now developing possible variants of plans to reduce the consequences to a minimum. One of them was proposed by V. Devyatko, deputy chief of the combine's technical division. The essence of it is to use the second furnace of the unit, which is still whole. Of course one cannot get the grade of rolled metal that one does with a complete technological cycle. Nonetheless, this is at least a way out of the situation.

Agricultural

Mid-September Weather, Crops Reported

904B0310A Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by O. Pisarenko, agrometeorologist: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Cool, rainy weather continues over the European territory of the USSR. The frosts observed in the Northern, Volgo-Vyatka, Ural, the northeastern part of the Central, and the northern part of the northwest regions could harm the potatoes, which have been dug but not removed from the fields. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, because of the rain, high humidity, and the excessive moistening of the upper layer of the soil, the conditions for conducting harvest work have continued to be bad.

In Belorussia, Latvia, and the western oblasts of the Ukraine and in the Central Chernozem and Volga regions, the sugar beets are continuing to grow. During the past 10 days their weight has increased by 60-100 grams. In other places it has been negligible. The conditions for the accumulation of sugar beets have been poor because of the prevalence of cloudy weather.

The cold, rainy weather observed everywhere in the zone where corn is cultivated was extremely unfavorable for its ripening. Complete ripeness of the grain was observed in Moldavia, a large part of the North Caucasian Region, and also in Zaporozhye, Donets, Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts and the south of Lugan, Kharkov, Poltava, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitsy, and Ternopol Oblasts. In the other zones of the Ukraine, northern Rostov Oblast, and southern Central Chernozem and Volga regions, there was a high degree of ripeness in early ripening strains and hybrids.

In the Ukraine and certain regions of Moldavia and Rostov, Volgograd, and Saratov Oblasts and Krasnodar Kray the rains augmented the supply of moisture in the upper layer of soil. Conditions for the appearance of shoots of winter crops and their development improved. But in a number of regions of Moldavia, the southern half of the Ukraine, Stavropol Kray, Astrakhan Oblast, and the Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic supplies of productive moisture for winter crops and on the fields intended for planting were inadequate.

At the same time, over a large part of the Northern, Northwest, Central, and Central Chernozem regions and also the Baltic area and Belorussia, the plowed layer of the soil contained 40-50 millimeters of productive moisture.

Warm weather prevailed in the Transcaucasian republics. It cooled off somewhat in the second half of the 10-day period. In the cotton growing zone of Azerbaijan, the conditions were favorable for harvesting cotton. On average, 14-16 bolls were formed per plant, and on areas planted later—eight to 10 bolls.

It was warm and dry in the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. This weather is favorable for the formation of additional cotton bolls. The harvesting of raw cotton continued. The conditions were good for this.

In the farming zone of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, warm weather prevailed during the first half of the 10-day period. It cooled off during the second half. The freezing from minus one to four degrees and in places down to minus eight on the surface of the soil could harm the potatoes that had been dug but not removed from the fields. Winter crops planted in the first half of August have bushed out to three offshoots. The areas planted at later dates were in the phases of the initial bushiness, the third leave, and shoots. Because of the cool weather in the second half of the 10-day period, the development of the plants was retarded. Over a large part of the territory of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, the conditions for completing the harvesting of grain crops were basically good. Combines threshing grain could operate 10-15 hours a day, which inspires confidence in successful completion of the harvesting of all crops here.

Committee Hears Experts' Reports on Sugar Industry

PM0310101790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Tolstov report under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Problems Are Not All Sugar and Honey"]

[Text] In connection with continuing breakdowns in the supply of sugar to the population, the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Agrarian Questions and Food has examined the state of affairs in the sugar industry.

Leaders of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Food and Purchases and several experts in the field of sugar production were summoned to testify. Their reports simultaneously give cause for alarm and hope. Let us start with the good news. The sugar beet harvest is at last year's level and the sugar content in the root crops is even slightly higher. That is, there is a chance of stopping the rot if only at the current rationing stage and not sliding completely into a sugar famine.

Anatoliy Belichenko, first deputy of the Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases, has pledged that there is enough sugar to supply customers with this year's rations and norms. The problem is whether stable, rationed supplies can be maintained next year. The commission's solution will depend on whether the sugar beet is brought in from the fields in time, whether enterprises prove able to process it without catastrophic losses, and whether Cuba meets its sugar delivery commitments. The first, second, and third points are in question. The weather and work organization do not favor harvesting. Cuba is not guaranteeing deliveries in the previous volumes, and the sugar industry, like most other branches of the food industry, has been brought to a standstill. Of 318 processing plants operating we have inherited 166 from tsarist times. Their reconstruction is proceeding at such a rate that "renewal" will take another 60 years. Finally, the system of supplying materials and machinery to sugar plants has been disrupted. Hence the huge losses during processing.

When Danish sugar industrialists attending this sad investigation were asked about saccharinity losses during processing and the percentage of beet leaves arriving from the fields with the root crops, the Danes several times asked via an interpreter for clarification on the subject. The modern level of technology for obtaining sugar is such that our problems are simply unknown to them.

From everything heard at the committee I will risk drawing the conclusion that we will not yet be seeing sugar sufficiency. At least until we take in world experience in producing this product. This applies to both new forms of management and technology. Sugar on the counter must become the ultimate goal of all who are involved in its production. Joint-stock companies will ensure a harmony of interests in that case.

They are already showing an interest in modernizing the Soviet sugar industry, but are justifiably demanding guarantees. For example, that our country buys part of the renewed enterprises' output locally for hard currency. Indeed, why not? After all, year in and year out we give out billions of dollars this way or that in order to make up our shortages, although we ourselves have all the potential available to change from being an importer to being a supplier of sugar on the world market.

The deputies took into consideration the specialists' information and charged them with preparing a document for submission to the USSR Supreme Soviet so that measures can be undertaken to bring order to the sugar industry and to overcome the lingering crisis.

Cities' Vegetable Supply Termed 'Unsatisfactory'

PM0210133990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Report by T. Yakovleva; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Yakovleva] Our store shelves are empty. It is well-known that the state of our store shelves between now and next fall depends on how well the harvest in our fields is managed. The situation to date is unsatisfactory.

Here are a few figures. According to information obtained at the Moscow Main Administration for Vegetable Procurement, only just over 18 percent of the planned quantity of vegetables has been laid in for the winter, and only around eight percent of potatoes. By the end of the year the shortfall in potato deliveries is expected to total 205,000 tonnes. That is one-fourth of the requirement. This situation prevails not only in Moscow. Even in the south of the country vegetable and fruit deliveries to stores in Odessa are 23 percent down on last year's. Not to mention northern rayons.... And the prices on the Moscow market? [video shows market stall]

How much do your cucumbers cost?

[Stall keeper] Seven.

[Yakovleva] Seven rubles?

[Stall keeper] Yes.

First Issue of Magazine for Farmers Published

PM0210154190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[N. Musiyenko report: "Farmer's Aid"]

[Text] The first issue of the journal FERMER [FARMER] has been published. Its stated purpose is to promote the development of new forms of economic management in the countryside. The journal contains materials on the destiny of the peasantry and the essence of present-day agrarian policy and the origins of the Fundamentals of the Law on Land. Different viewpoints on the prospects for private agriculture are expressed by specialists and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Agrarian Questions and Food.

Scientific

Cosmos-2101 Launched 1 October

LD0210084490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—Another artificial earth satellite—"Cosmos-2101"—was launched in the Soviet Union on 1 October by a "Soyuz" rocket-launcher.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designed for continuing research into outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

—initial period of revolution—89.2 mins;

—maximum distance from the earth's surface (at apogee)—321 km;

—minimum distance from earth's surface (at perigee)—180 km;

—inclination of orbit - 64.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the satellite has a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of orbit and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed in the satellite is functioning normally, and incoming information is being processed by the coordination and computing center.

Cosmonauts Adjust Mir Orbit 1 October

LD0210132190 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent from the mission control center]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The ninth week of the two Soviet cosmonauts' stay in orbit is over. In the past days Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov engaged in astrophysical, technological and technical experiments, routine preventive maintenance work aboard the orbital station and modules, and the transfer of cargoes from the Progress M-5 automatic supply cargo spacecraft.

Under the research plan, the cosmonauts continue experiments to gauge spatial-and-energy characteristics of cosmic-ray radiation and to evaluate the effect of open space factors on the properties of various structural materials mounted on the outer surface of the station.

A regular cycle of the growing of semiconductor monocrystals of zinc oxide has been completed on the Gallar technological installation.

Today the crew are replacing the equipment of the heating loop of the station's thermal regulation system and are testing the onboard television equipment via a relay satellite.

On Monday [1 October] the crew carried out an adjustment of the flight path of the orbital research complex Mir by means of the Soyuz TM-10 transport spacecraft.

The parameters of the spacecraft's orbit following the adjustment are as follows:

—the maximum distance from the earth's surface—439 kilometres,

—the minimum distance from the earth's surface—379 km,

—orbital period—92.4 minutes,

—inclination—51.6 degrees.

The cosmonauts are feeling well. Work in orbit is going on.

Foreign Interest Noted

PM0210122590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Report by P. Orlov, S. Murazov, A. Zubov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The cargo spacecraft Progress-M was launched in the Soviet Union today at 1437 hours 40 seconds. Thus the realization of the dream of a factory in orbit is getting nearer.

[Reporter] You see the launch of the transport spacecraft Progress-M5. It is the first cargo craft capable not only of delivering goods to the space station but also bringing them back to earth. And there are things to bring back—crystals grown in space. Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov are packing them aboard the station now. If they had to bring these cases back to earth in their own craft, there might not be enough room for the cosmonauts themselves.

[Orlov] This capsule can bring up to 150 kg of freight from the "Mir" station back to earth on the Progress-M5 spacecraft.

This is our space reality, both as regards science and the attempt to recoup, albeit partially, the costs, at least on the internal market.

However, in the international division of labor in space this is also one of the most promising spheres for our country. At the "Aerospace" exhibition while preparations for this launch were under way, it was announced that the unmanned factory satellite Photon had successfully returned to Earth from space with crystals grown there for two weeks under contract with the Munich Kaiser (?Trade) company. Such commercial deals bring in foreign currency even though, because of our past secrecy and countercurbs on the lines of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls [COCOM], we have in many respects come late to the sharing out of the space cake. Half of it has already been grabbed by the French, who occupy first place in the sphere of commercial launches. But the market is the market. And the French have turned to us with a proposal to test their future multiple reentry vehicle—Hermes—on the basis of our TsNIIMASh [Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building] space institute. In this way the Soviet test base may be used to our and our Western partners' advantage while waiting for the Buran. Interest in our propulsion units is also growing. And an agreement is being drafted under which the British Hotol craft is to be launched from our Mriya. It was announced recently that we will know the results of these negotiations in six months' time. It promises to be a multibillion deal.

It would be wrong, or course, to expect total self-capitalization from space research and similar spheres. Science has always been funded by the state. But if it can bear fruit right now, why not?

So we are not the only ones following the flight of the new Progress-M. Many people abroad would also like to obtain materials from the world's only space station. Docking with the Mir complex is scheduled for this Saturday.

Nuclear Society Holds Plenum; President Elected

PM0210141590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[N. Knyazkaya report under the rubric "For the First Time": "Talking Candidly About the Atom"]

[Text] It was probably primarily as a criticism of themselves that the participants in the plenum of the USSR Nuclear Society's Central Board cited the results of a French public opinion poll.

For example, asked what threat to the environment causes them greatest concern, French people placed nuclear power last. In their view, the risk from the use of organic energy sources connected with the greenhouse effect, acid rain, and exhaust fumes is considerably greater.

This is the result of the openness of the nuclear power industry and of paying great attention to providing full and reliable information to the population on its characteristics. And these same aims face the USSR Nuclear Society. Hence it is understandable that speakers at the plenum talked about the need for a more vigorous and purposeful dialogue with the population.

For example, when deciding the location of nuclear power stations in the future there must be none of the arbitrary methods whereby stations were imposed on places (as has happened until now) but instead incomparably more effective—economic and legal—methods should be used. In particular, regions where nuclear power stations are being built or are already operating should be given great economic autonomy in making decisions affecting the development of the nuclear power industry, and the population living near nuclear stations should be compensated accordingly. All this must be reflected in the law on the nuclear power industry now being prepared. The plenum elected a new president of the Nuclear Society. He is Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences V.V. Orlov, the society's former vice president.

'Flying Wing' Craft Shown on TV

PM0210134390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1340 GMT 25 Sep 90

[From the "Science Herald" program]

[Text] [B.S. Berkovskiy, laboratory chief] In the laboratory complex at Irkutsk State University work is under way to develop a new means of transport for inaccessible regions. This is a model of a wing-in-ground-effect [WIG] flying wing [letayushcheye krylo-ekranoplan shassiyno-vozdushnoy podushki] with rigid, sectioned, cushioned skirts. The specific feature of this WIG flying wing is that it makes it possible in principle to dispense with an airfield. Essentially, instead of the traditional skirt solutions, we took the course of using the actual design of the flying wing to develop an air-cushion wing well [kupol shassiyno-vozdushnoy podushki]. The craft is intended for use in opening up northern routes, for tackling the Murmansk-Newfoundland [as heard] route, for tackling routes involving the crossing of large deserts and, in principle, oceans.

Military

Ministry Denies Moving Nuclear Weapons to Russia

LD0310080590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0732 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS)—The USSR Ministry of Defense has refuted information broadcast on 1 October on the Soviet television program "Vremya" which quoted foreign news agencies to the effect that the ministry is removing nuclear weapons from areas of interethnic conflict and is siting them on the territory of Russia.

The USSR Ministry of Defense announced that this information does not correspond to reality, the Soviet Army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

Navy Ships To Sail Through Mideast to Pacific

LD0210195690 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—It is officially announced here today that a group of Soviet Navy ships comprising the missile cruiser Chervona Ukrayna and the destroyer Bystry are moving to the place of their permanent basing. The newly-built ships will join the Pacific Fleet.

On October 4, the ships will sail to the Red Sea through the Suez Canal and head towards Vladivostok. The ships' entry and stay in the Persian Gulf area is not planned.

Defense Ministry Views Problems With Fall Draft

LD0210231790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2120 GMT 2 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] [Announcer] The USSR Ministry of Defense gave a news conference today devoted to the fall draft to the Armed Forces.

[Colonel General D. Grinkevich] The situation is somewhat more complicated now. Why is it more complicated? As you know from the news, many republics have adopted anticonstitutional, I would say, illegal acts. This applies to a number of oblasts in western Ukraine and Moldova, this relates to presidential decrees and a decision by the Uzbekistan government. If we do not take measures and if republics do not revise their views, the situation will become even more complicated.

[Announcer] Some republics refuse to send conscripts. If one takes into account the fact that recruiting commissions recently introduced stricter medical standards and stopped drafting students, it becomes unclear what measures the military department is going to take, and eventually, who is going to serve in the Soviet Army.

[Grinkevich] By the way, not a single problem is now being solved without the Army. Who is picking potatoes and working for you in Moscow today?

Officials Discuss Safekeeping of Weapons

PM0210144990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Report by G. Sedov, I. Sazonov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] An expanded session of the Main Military Prosecutor's Office collegium devoted to problems of the safekeeping of arms and munitions was held today. Our camera team was invited to attend this session.

[Reporter] This shot [video shows participant cleaning his spectacles] appeared to be of symbolic importance to me and cameraman Igor Sazonov. Yes, it is very important to focus sharply on this problem and to keep track of it. And this goes not only for the military, but also for the lawmakers, representatives of the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], the KGB, and the soviets present here.

Allow me to cite just one figure: More than 11,500 items of various kinds of weapons are "missing" in the country as a whole. [video shows crime statistics graph] Legal and regulation stipulations concerning the safekeeping of arms and munitions are infringed in many units. [video shows crates and weapons in the open] The arms dumps, many of them dating back to 1940, are obsolete. The confusion accompanying Armed Forces cuts has left its mark, and attacks on servicemen have multiplied. It is impossible to list everything. [passage omitted]

Shlyaga Discusses Reform of Army Political Organs

PM0210125190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Colonel General N. Shlyaga, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, by A. Gorokhov and V. Izgarshev: "Does a Present-Day Chapayev Need a Present-Day Furmanov?"—date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Colonel General N. Shlyaga, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, answers the questions of PRAVDA's military desk.

[PRAVDA] Nikolay Ivanovich, it is now over two months since you took up the post of chief of the Main Political Directorate.... What has changed in your service? What are your first impressions of your new post?

[Shlyaga] A very great deal has changed, of course. I would not say that there was less work in my former job. But here you carry a tremendous burden of concern and emotion. The large, independent, and exceptionally responsible sector of work demands total dedication.

However, I expected nothing else. To be honest, I am happy at the amount of work and responsibility.

[PRAVDA] Have you managed to do anything already?

[Shlyaga] Very little as yet. But new ideas are ripening. Inside the Main Political Directorate we are turning toward those human values which, to tell the truth, used to be proclaimed and in reality but were pushed into the background. The belief was: First the collective, then the individual. Today we are taking perhaps the most resolute step toward people.

[PRAVDA] The USSR president's decree "On Reforming Political Organs of the USSR Armed Forces, USSR KGB Troops, USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops, and Railroad Troops" was published recently....

[Shlyaga] We recently invited the former leaders of major Army and Navy political organs, many of whom served at the front, in order to consult with them about reforming the political organs and their future status, functions, and structures. The discussion was good and businesslike. What frankly delighted me was that our honored veterans, as though by prior agreement, stated in unison: Whatever kind of reorganization you carry out, people must remain the focus of the attention of the future military-political organs. Our formations must be organs for human studies.

[PRAVDA] How do you envision the new military-political organs?

[Shlyaga] The decree clearly defines their role and basic function as organs for the implementation of state policy in the sphere of the defense and security of the USSR and the education and social protection of servicemen. Therefore political organs are ceasing to be CPSU leading organs in the Army and Navy. They will no longer engage in party work.

We were told to elaborate a draft statute on military-political organs within a three-month period. The document has basically already been prepared. We are now sending it out to the troops and fleets. After the draft has been discussed at local level with commanders, political officers, scientists, and the aktiv, and additional work has been done on it in the light of the proposals received, it will be submitted to the USSR president according to the established procedure.

[PRAVDA] In short, there have been political organs, and now there are going to be military-political organs. Nikolay Ivanovich, is this not a case where only the "label" is changing?

[Shlyaga] No, there is no change of label here. The reform of political organs means at the same time the actual implementation of a real adjustment in the leadership of the Armed Forces. Hitherto decisions on military matters have been adopted only after they have been approved in the CPSU Central Committee. Henceforth they are to be made by the state alone. Therefore in their activity military-political organs will be guided by the USSR Constitution, USSR Supreme Soviet decisions, the decrees and instructions of the country's president, and also the orders of the USSR defense minister.

The main thing in the activity of the future military-political organs is to shape in personnel the lofty combat and moral and psychological qualities needed by armed defenders of the homeland. The functions of political, military, moral, and legal education are being made priorities. The study, analysis, and forecasting of the sociopsychological processes taking place in multinational troop collectives is gaining an important place. Together with the commanders, the new organs will bear full responsibility for education, military discipline among personnel, and their political attitude and morale.

[PRAVDA] What about the Army mass media and cultural institutions? After all, they used to be in the charge of political organs. What will be the situation now?

[Shlyaga] They are being left in the hands of military-political organs. The opportunities here will increase. In particular, the question is being raised of military television, of strengthening printing plant facilities, of the Army's own movie industry, of its own small enterprises for the production of certain types of cultural enlightenment requisites....

[PRAVDA] Political organs used to lead all Army and Navy sociopolitical organizations....

[Shlyaga] They will not do so now. But I believe that they must be vested with the functions of organizing collaboration among all sociopolitical organizations in the Armed Forces in the sphere of implementing the state's military policy, and also liaising with central and local organs of Soviet power, with sociopolitical organizations and movements in the country, and with the mass media. So appropriate components are envisaged in the table of organization.

[PRAVDA] What can be said about the mechanism for collaboration between CPSU organizations in the Armed Forces and the future military-political organs?

[Shlyaga] A tricky question. We have now entered the period of transition toward the reform of political organs. During this period political organs retain the right to conduct party accounting and statistical reporting, to register Communists and remove them from the party register, and also to fill in and issue party documents to newly admitted CPSU members. We believe that the transitional period will last until the end of the report and election campaign.

Thereafter the collaboration between military-political and party organs will be implemented on the basis of the total autonomy of them both, close businesslike partnership and collaboration, and cooperation in resolving the tasks of defense building, of enhancing the professional skill of military cadres, of improving combat and political training, of strengthening discipline and organization and the prestige of military service, and of enhancing concern for the social protection of servicemen and members of their families.

[PRAVDA] Advocates of de-partyization cite the experience of the U.S. Army, in which party activity is prohibited. Is this actually so?

[Shlyaga] Only to a certain extent. It is true that party structures like ours do not operate in the U.S. Army. At the same time not everything is so simple. The ruling party exerts a decisive influence on the U.S. Army via quite an efficient mechanism. For instance, recommendations for entry to military academies are made by congressmen and senators, that is, by party leaders with an explicit party affiliation. The mechanisms for ideological training and political education have quite a strict party orientation. I would note that these are powerful structures surpassing our political organs three or four times in terms of value. Finally, as the U.S. military themselves joke, each person decides his affiliation to a particular party and reveals it when he votes by dropping the ballot paper into the box, which keeps the secret of his party affiliation. In short, it is very wrong to present the U.S. Army as a military organization totally uninvolved in the process of interparty relations if you proceed from the facts and real life, rather than taking your cue from prevailing ideological conditions and the unsophisticated participants in political rallies.

[PRAVDA] We wanted to ask: Can different parties function at all in the Army?

[Shlyaga] People have different answers to this question. Some believe that the ruling party alone can have the right to create its structure in the Army. Others delegate this right to all parties. Still others uphold the thesis of the party depoliticization of the Army. These viewpoints to some extent reflect the political situation prevailing in society. In particular, it is impossible not to see that the idea of party depoliticization is aimed only at "excommunicating" the CPSU from the Army, since there are no other parties in the Armed Forces. The Communist Party remains the only political force, the most mass-based and organized force, in the military environment. The 28th CPSU Congress advocated preserving the party in the Armed Forces. This should be recognized as a reality, as the exercise of the right of people, including servicemen, to unite—a right which is among political freedoms.

[PRAVDA] Incidentally, the slogan of party depoliticization contravenes the constitutions of the USSR and Union republics....

[Shlyaga] It runs counter to international pacts signed by the Soviet Union, particularly pacts like the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." This asserts that everyone has the right to freedom of conviction and to free expression of those convictions. Similar rights are enshrined in the "International Pact on Civil and Political Rights."

[PRAVDA] Nikolay Ivanovich, in society there is a great deal of discussion and argument about depoliticization of the Army. You are the chief of the Main Political Directorate, that is, an utterly politicized institution. What do you say about depoliticization?

[Shlyaga] There is the logic of facts, which is more rigorous than the logic of words and says that the armed forces of any country have always been and will always be an instrument of policy. History could not and cannot show absolutely depoliticized armed forces: From Caesar's legions to the U.S. Marines, they have been and remain the tool of the state, and the state is an institution of political power. Each country's armed forces experience the influence of the active political processes taking place in the world. The degree of politicization of our Armed Forces is particularly high today. This stems from a number of objective circumstances emanating from life, and everyone—including those who would like right now to see our Armed Forces outside politics—must come to terms with them. In my view, the thesis of depoliticization is undemocratic. It alienates a large social group of people—servicemen—from political activity and restricts their constitutional rights and freedoms. I think the idea of depoliticization is also unacceptable because it deprives military service, military labor for the defense of the homeland, of its political meaning and lofty moral guidelines.

[PRAVDA] But it is no secret that some people perceived the USSR president's 3 September decree as the first step toward depoliticization of the Armed Forces....

[Shlyaga] It is said that each person sees what he wants to see. Some confuse depoliticization with departyization—they are different concepts. Others—I would call them fierce "depoliticizers"—reduce the idea of depoliticizing the Army to the elimination of political organs from it. You cannot help seeing here the absolutely clear intentions of the forces struggling for power to win over the military to their side. This cannot be tolerated. The Army must serve the people's interests and profess just one thing—the USSR Constitution.

[PRAVDA] Nikolay Ivanovich, please say a few words about the future CPSU organizations in the Armed Forces....

[Shlyaga] My answer could be brief—everything is being done as laid down in the CPSU Statutes adopted by the 28th party congress. But all the same, I will explain a few things. We have elaborated a draft instruction on the work of CPSU organizations in the USSR Armed Forces which reflects quite broadly and fully the demands of the CPSU Statutes and the 28th party congress resolution "On Basic Guidelines for the Party's Military Policy at the Present Stage." At all levels—from primary party organization to the All-Army Party Committee—it is proposed to have elected party organs with rights and duties analogous in a whole series of respects to those of party rayon, city, and oblast committees. Preference is being given to the power of the party masses and to developing the activeness of and personal example set by CPSU members in combat training, service, and discipline.

It is proposed to form the new party and control organs during the next report and election campaign in the CPSU.

[PRAVDA] Everything you have said suggests the conclusion that the whole practice of party political work in the Army is undergoing qualitative change. But tell me, does a present-day Chapayev [famous civil war commander] need a present-day Furmanov [writer who served as political officer under Chapayev]?

[Shlyaga] When it comes to monitoring the commander's activity, which was one of the functions of commissars of the civil war period, he does not. But when it comes to the education of servicemen... Is it possible to object to a professional officer, an engineer of human souls, serving alongside the commander, closest of all to him, in the formation of defenders of the motherland? Incidentally, this is clearly understood by everyone who has ever been in command of people. Admittedly, there are also other opinions. Incidentally, the Russian Provisional Government began to form political organs even before October 1917. They are not a Bolshevik invention, as some believe, but an objective requirement in the development of military matters, whose increased complexity meant that the shaping of troops' morale, to which tremendous attention had always been paid, required the creation of a special politico-ideological institution engaging professionally in the education of personnel. As is well known, today similar institutions exist in all armies, and no one has any intention of abolishing them.

In short, I personally am in favor of there being a present-day Furmanov—a combat comrade, friend, and first assistant in educating personnel—alongside the present-day Chapayev....

Baltic Republics

Baltic States Address Appeal to U.S. Senate

LD0310100290 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] An appeal to members of the U.S. Senate has been adopted at the conference in Riga of representatives of the Baltic states. Deputy Supreme Council Chairman Ceslovas Stankevicius signed the appeal on behalf of Lithuania.

The appeal to the Senate notes that the text of the two-plus-four agreement, signed in September this year, contains assertions from which it may be deduced that the countries recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the USSR structure at the conclusion of World War II.

The Baltic states' appeal declares that the speedy formation of a new European security system is based on bilateral agreement and has made it necessary to direct an appeal to the U.S. Senate, calling on it to make an official declaration of its opinion concerning the two-plus-four agreement and the United States policy of non-recognition of the forced incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union 50 years ago.

Coverage of Lithuania-USSR 2 Oct Negotiations

USSR Representatives Named

LD0210230190 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1050 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report by Zenonas Miksys from the "Pulse of the Planet" program—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Apart from Nikolay Ryzhkov, the Soviet Union was represented at this first meeting by his first deputy, Yuriy Maslykov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Ivan Shilov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; Grigory Revenko, member of the Presidential Council; Filip Bobkov, first deputy minister of the State Security Committee; Yuriy Volmer, minister of the Maritime Fleet; Anatoliy Kleymenov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Minister of Civil Aviation Vladimir Orlov; and others.

Bakatin, Yakovlev, and Silayev are not present among members of the USSR negotiation delegation. [passage omitted]

Lithuanians Hold Prepatory Meeting

LD0210160890 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondent Aleksandras Budris]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Soviet and Lithuanian leaders held a consultative meeting in the Kremlin today as part of preparations for talks on future relations between Vilnius and Moscow.

The Soviet delegation was led by Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, the Lithuanian delegation by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis.

Landsbergis and Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiere Prunskiene told journalists after the meeting that the sides had decided to set up a joint group to elaborate a schedule for future talks. For the Lithuanian side this group will be led by Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas, for the Soviet side by Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Doguzhiyev. According to Prunskiene, the group may hold its first meeting in approximately two weeks.

Ryzhkov proposed holding a meeting in a phone conversation with the Lithuanian prime minister last Thursday. On Monday last week, Prunskiene met President Gorbachev in Moscow, after which she said bilateral talks could start soon.

The Lithuanian side insists on Moscow recognising the republic's independence, proclaimed on March 11, while the Soviet leadership believes that Lithuania would benefit from remaining a sovereign state within the USSR.

Talks Conclude

LD0210155490 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1503 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report from Moscow by ELTA special correspondent Zenonas Miksys]

[Text] At 1500, five-hour negotiations between the official delegations of the Republic of Lithuania and the Soviet Union, held behind closed doors, concluded

The delegation members were in no hurry to disperse. The final text of the communique is being edited.

Gintaras Jakonis, representative of the Lithuanian government for information, called the permanent Lithuanian mission and described the meeting as constructive and providing hope because points of contact have been found by both sides.

Apart from specific economic issues, some political issues were also discussed. It has been decided that groups of experts should be set up to prepare materials.

Talks 'Constructive'

LD0210140890 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1258 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report by Zenonas Miksys from Moscow]

[Text] At the moment, while I am phoning you from Moscow from the permanent mission of the Lithuanian government here in Moscow, it is 1540 Moscow time. The consultative meeting of the delegation of the

Republic of Lithuania and that of the Soviet Union has been in progress for almost six hours with one short interval.

Members of the Lithuanian delegation did not even come back to the mission for lunch. Just now my colleagues from ELTA, the REPUBLIC, the TIESA, the LIETUVOS RYTAS, and the LIETUVOS AIDAS newspapers rushed to telephones and telefax to report to their editor's offices the latest information received.

Gintaras Jakonis, representative of the Lithuanian government for information and direct participant in the meeting, reported from the Kremlin that the general atmosphere during the meeting of Lithuanian and Soviet Union delegations in the Kremlin was sufficiently good. There were no great contradictions. Apart from specific economic issues some political issues were also touched upon.

The dialogue is constructive indeed. It can be expected that in some two weeks time real negotiations between delegations of the Republic of Lithuania and the Soviet Union will start.

Both negotiating sides decided that expert groups should be set up which will prepare further grounds for negotiations. A joint communique of the delegations of the Republic of Lithuania and the Soviet Union is to be signed today. However, we will inform you about this after a news conference which should take place here at the permanent mission at 1730 Moscow time.

Landsbergis Discusses Talks

LD0210201590 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandras Budris]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis described today's consultative meeting between the delegations of the Soviet Union and Lithuania as "constructive and substantive."

Speaking at a news conference afterwards, Landsbergis noted that the sides discussed a number of issues on which "they easily reached accord."

Landsbergis believes that "a long path of such meetings still has to be treaded before official talks begin." Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene added that the talks themselves would "last not a single month."

A bilateral communique released at the news conference points out that the parties agreed to set up a joint working group to explore issues related to preparations for official bilateral talks.

The group will be headed by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Doguzhiyev and Lithuanian Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas. It is expected to draft proposals within two weeks, which will be discussed by the delegations at their next meeting.

Prunskiene said the Lithuanian delegation proposed to give priority at the next meeting to the stay of the Soviet Army on Lithuanian territory and the drafting of Lithuanian youths to do military service beyond the republic's borders.

Prunskiene emphasised that the meeting, which lasted for more than four hours, paid much attention to economic issues. The delegations agreed to carry on work on bilateral trade and economic relations in 1991.

These relations will be built on the "horizontal principle," on partnership, which drastically changes the previous practice of rigid subordination to union agencies. The content of relations with the Soviet Union in this area will hinge on the functions which union republics will delegate to central authorities, Prunskiene said.

At the same time, this does not mean that Lithuania itself "is ready to devolve to the centre some functions to manage the republican economy or sign a union treaty and become part of its so-called national-economic complex," Prunskiene said.

Before 1990 is out, Lithuania will honour its obligations to supply goods to other republics under the existing accords, Prunskiene stressed.

Trade To Continue

LD0310000690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2120 GMT 2 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] Today consultations were held in the Kremlin between the leaders of the USSR and Lithuania. The late night news correspondents were at the press conference at the permanent representation of Lithuania.

[Correspondent O. Mezhennaya] This meeting would have been useful even if we had not come to an agreement. But today we have achieved something. The first step has been taken and, thank God, we did not let the (?opportunity) slip away. This is how Vytautas Landsbergis started this press conference. It is still too early to talk about a change in Moscow's positions. The main issue for us is the independence of Lithuania, he continued, but today we met with the delegation appointed by a decree of the president, that same president who quite recently asserted that negotiations could only be conducted with an independent state. The Lithuanian leaders still could not say when the talks themselves would start. Today they agreed to continue trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. That is, stated Prunskiene, a real precondition for the way out of the impasse situation in which Lithuania finds itself.

To our question whether the positions of the two Lithuanian leaders always coincide and whether one could believe the rumors about their differences, the reply was unambiguous—on the main point, that is what concerns the future of Lithuania, there are no differences nor can there be any.

[Begin recording] [Landsbergis] We are striving to re-establish the law-based relations between Lithuania and the Soviet Union which were established by the treaty of 1920 and were destroyed by Josef Stalin in 1940. Once these relations have been restored, we hope to preserve and develop all those good economic, cultural, and human relations which have existed among us over these years.

[Prunskiene] I think that in five years' time the mutual relations between the Lithuanian Republic, Russia, Belorussia, and so forth will naturally become more substantial—we are already laying the path for these mutual relations. [end recording]

Joint Working Group Set Up

LD0210173890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] A consultative meeting was held in the Kremlin today between delegations from the USSR and Lithuania appointed in accordance with the USSR president's decree and the decision of the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet to consider issues relating to preparations for holding official bilateral talks.

The USSR delegation was led by Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Lithuanian delegation by Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet.

During a four-hour conversation, there was an exchange of views on the range of problems and procedural issues of the forthcoming talks. In order to specifically study these issues, it was agreed to set up a joint working group led by Doguzhiyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ozolas, deputy Lithuanian prime minister, which will prepare the relevant proposals over two weeks.

The delegations reached agreement on continuing work on bilateral commercial relations for 1991.

A group of experts has been instructed to prepare proposals on the urgent resolution of the practical issues, including financial ones, of providing pensions for those living in Lithuania who took part in the Great Patriotic War, and also other issues of the social provision of citizens.

In the preparations for the talks, ways of taking account of the views of various groups of the population will be discussed. The delegations intend to consider at their next meeting the proposals of the joint working group on the range of problems, procedural issues, and also the schedule for further work and the start of the official talks.

The meeting passed in a businesslike atmosphere and was appraised by both delegations as useful.

Change in Ryzhkov Terminology

LD0310002890 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report by Edvinas Butkus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In ending this report I will mention that the leader of the Kremlin negotiators, Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, referred to Lithuania during the consultations as the Republic of Lithuania; and the forms of address, Mr. Landsbergis or Mrs. Prunskiene, were also words unaccustomed to his lips. Thus, it is no longer tovarishch [comrade].

However it is difficult to believe that in further consultations and negotiations with the Kremlin, everything will continue as it did today like [word indistinct].

Lithuanian Supreme Council Meets 2 October

LD0210115790

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0800 GMT on 2 October begins to carry a live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius.

At 0800 GMT, the announcer states the Lithuanian delegation departed this morning from the Lithuanian mission in Moscow to the Kremlin. It is expected that Mikhail Gorbachev will take part in the initial talks between the two delegations.

At 0804 GMT, Deputy Motieka is in the chair at the Supreme Council session. Ninety-nine deputies are present in the hall. Deputy Rasimavicius is invited to assist Deputy Motieka.

At 0809 GMT, Deputy Motieka reads a preliminary agenda which includes a draft law on taxes and amendments to the press law. Various proposals to amend and supplement the agenda are made.

At 0824 GMT, the following agenda is proposed: a draft law on taxing private individuals, amendments to the press law, draft regulations of the Lithuanian procuracy, the sale of cars and agricultural machines, a draft law on Lithuanian banks, and a report by the commission on the problems of Eastern Lithuania.

At 0835 GMT, some questions are raised about the agenda for 4 October.

At 0842 GMT, today's agenda is adopted.

At 0843 GMT, the session is addressed by a Lithuanian from Australia who conveys greetings to the Supreme Council on behalf of Australia's Lithuanians. This guest has brought a consignment of medicine to the Lithuanian Red Cross.

At 0855 GMT, Deputy Motieka proposes that candidates for the posts of the Supreme Council speaker and his deputy should be submitted. proposals are received from various deputies and fractions. A proposal is made that the names of candidates should be written in alphabetical order and then the first candidate on the list should chair the session after the interval.

At 0910 GMT, heated debate on this issue begins. Several candidates refuse to stand for election to these posts.

At 0920 GMT, six names are left on the list.

At 0925 GMT, a report is made on a draft law on personal income tax.

At 0933 GMT, a break is called.

At 1005 GMT, the Supreme Council session resumes. Candidates for speaker and deputy speaker are voted on.

At 1013 GMT, Deputy Rudys continues his report on a personal income tax draft law.

At 1023 GMT, the draft law is debated. Individual articles in the draft law are voted on. It is decided to introduce certain concessions to some categories of agricultural workers.

At 1115 GMT, there is a heated debate on what categories of agricultural workers should receive concessions.

At 1127 GMT, reception deteriorates and becomes unmonitorable.

At 1131 GMT, there is another vote on candidates for speaker and his deputy. Details are indistinct due to deteriorating reception.

At 1132 GMT a break is called until 1300 GMT.

Hails German Reunification

LD0210185790 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanan 1510 GMT 2 Oct 90

["Text" of telegram from the Lithuanian Supreme Council to the "government of the united Germany"; place and date not given]

[Text] We congratulate the unified German nation and state.

Your wish has come true and promises and hope that the Baltic states, which lost their independence during World War II, will regain their independence and that Lithuania will return to the honorable, free, and democratic community of European countries.

We extend to the unified German nation our wishes for harmony, peace, and prosperity.

[Signed] The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

Ozolas Rejects Idea of East Lithuania Separation

LD0210135590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Serafim Bykhin]

[Text] Vilnius, 2 Oct—The Lithuanian parliament has recently intensified efforts aimed at restricting the activities of the local soviet deputies in eastern Lithuania toward solving the problems of the Polish population living in that area. Its attitude is also disapproving of the desire of citizens of Polish nationality, who are in the majority here, to form their own national and territorial administrative unit. All these steps from both one side and the other are increasing political tension in the area.

Romualdas Ozolas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and chairman of the state commission for the affairs of eastern Lithuania, has made a statement about this in the mass media. It says, inter alia: "As the chairman of the state commission, I do not support the idea of creating autonomous units from parts of Lithuanian territory.... However, the commission intends to present a set of guarantees ensuring that the interests of Lithuania's Poles and those of representatives of other nationalities in the republic are observed: these are the extension of the period for learning the state language, assertion of the rights of Polish and other local languages in eastern Lithuania, determination of educational opportunities including that of obtaining further education, obvious incentivies in social and economic life, and more. Action and effort in this direction are planned for both the short and the fairly long term.

"Given the existence of a new apoproach to the requirements of the inhabitants of eastern Lithuania by the official institutions of the Lithuanian Republic, the tendency to divert the solution of the problems in the area into the channel of isolation and autonomy is to be regretted: it is nothing other than an attempt to separate eastern Lithuania from the prospects which are opening up. The Lithuanian Republic will never agree to the destruction of the integrity of its territory."

Latvia Discusses Alternate Service Law

LD0310025490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] The Latvian parliament today discussed amendments to the law on alternative military service. Among the new placements are the militia, the customs department, the border guard, and special unit to maintain order. Service in these paramilitary formations will take place on the territory of the republic. Deputies said that they will be a reliable defense of the sovereign state. The length of service will be 24 months, and for graduates of higher education establishments 12 months. The law has also been supplemented with a point relating to deserters. Supplements which are more favorable for the sons of farmers have been adopted. Without leaving the parental home, they will be able to continue to work on the farm.

Latvia Sets Up Border Posts, Customs Officials

LD0310031690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Latvia is closing its frontier today. According to what we were told in the republic's permanent mission before our correspondent's report, it is connected only with economic sanctions against those who buy up large quantities of goods. From now on, the movement of goods by road out of the republic will be permitted only through certain customs locations on the border.

[Correspondent N. Kasyanova] For decades, and even this summer in July, this border where three republics meet has gathered together the inhabitants of Latvia, Russia, and Belorussia by the man-made Hill of Friendship created by them in honor of the comradeship-in-arms and to commemorate the common struggle against the German fascist invaders. Now the roads that used to lead them to the meeting are becoming a border, are becoming a frontier. Customs inspection posts are being set up here with customs officials [muitneki]. This is what their insignia and uniform will look like. They have the right to carry and use firearms. Fines are liable to be imposed for evading customs regulations. So who will this man with a gun be? How is the staff of the new department being selected?

[A. Sergeyeva, secretary of Ludzinskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies] You know, we are very worried about who will end up defending our border. After all, signals are reaching us to the effect that the people being recruited are those who are fired from the farms for drunkenness, people who for some reason or other are dismissed from the militia. The department probably ought to confer with the Soviet of People's Deputies, with the Executive Committee and with labor collectives before taking on these people. And if they do not want to confer with us, they could confer with public organizations, with the Popular Front. Incidentally, the Popular Front is also very concerned over the fact that the department is taking on not entirely good people.

[Kasyanova] It is thought that, for the time being, to organize the customs service just over 100 people will be needed, the wages bill for whom amounts to some 350,000 rubles [R] annually. The construction of about ten customs posts will cost the republic's budget a further R300,000.

Klaipeda Garrison Defends Statue Of Lenin

905P50106 Riga SOVETSKAYA MOLODEZH in Russian 31 Aug 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The 'Battle' for Klaipeda"]

[Text] "If we lose Lenin and the cannon, we also lose Klaipeda," said Admiral Valentin Ivanov, commander of the Baltic Military Fleet, addressing the officers of the Soviet garrison in Klaipeda.

It all began with the resolution passed by the city soviet presidium to dismantle the monument to Lenin and to remove the cannon from Victory Square. After this document appeared in the local newspaper, the Committee for the Defense of the Rights of USSR Citizens began picketing at the city soviet and together with representatives of Yedinstvo and those in charge of the Klaipeda garrison adopted a decision to defend the monuments with weapons in hand. Colonel V. Yegorov, chief of the division's political department, stated: "We will not allow these monuments to be removed. We will carry out our orders, and, if it becomes necessary, we will use force."

Estonian Deputies Discuss 'Economic Border'

PM0310093590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent G. Sapozhnikova: "Estonia: A Passport To Get Into the Truck Farm"]

[Text] Tallinn—The Estonian Supreme Soviet is discussing a draft law on the economic border.

For as long as I have known Estonia it has been defending its domestic market. It imported just about everything—and was the first in the country to ban the export of goods, demanded passports with an Estonian authorization stamp, and printed large quantities of beautiful "visitor's cards" with views of the old town. All to no avail; the tourists are eating everything up it seems.

But the government has still not exhausted its creative potential. Let us take even further measures in self-defense, this time using an economic border. Henceforth, if we read the draft law: We shall monitor and regulate the movement of people and transport across the border; monitor for customs purposes the import and export of commodities, goods, money, securities, and precious metals. For monitoring purposes on the economic border we are organizing permanent or temporary checkpoints, as well as monitoring on highways, in trains, at railway stations, in airports, and in ports. The monitoring of people is being introduced in stages: At first we will simply check documents to stop people making return journeys, then we will begin issuing permits for residence of up to one month in the Estonian Republic. But in the third and most keenly sought stage we will issue Estonian Republic residence permits not just to any individual but exclusively to people with invitations from district and city self-management organs, state organs, or individuals who are permanent residents of the Estonian Republic if those invitations are approved by the district elder or the mayor. Then we will tighten the restrictions still further—after we open Estonian Republic missions in the USSR, the Union republics, and other states we will begin demanding entry visas issued by those missions.

Goods brought into and taken out of the Estonian Republic will be liable to customs duty, but members of parliaments and governments, diplomats, and staffers of the permanent and consular missions of the Estonian Republic and other states will be exempt from customs control. We will entrust the performance of this control to the police, the border, customs, and immigration services; we will train our officers; and we will devise a uniform and insignia later. And we will also venture to do the following: to open automobiles, freight cars, and containers for inspection and break open packing cases and packaging. If necessary we shall send people who arrive here without the relevant documents back across the economic border and punish those who cross the Estonian Republic's economic border unlawfully. How are you going to get at our expensive sausage and commercial vodka now?

As the deputies themselves said, they all like the draft law but one word needs to be changed. Is it not really the state border that is at issue? The deputies from Narva were the most confused: Many residents of Narva have dachas and truck farms in Leningrad Oblast, just as people in Ivangorod have dachas and truck farms on Estonian territory. Should they not now be issued with foreign travel passports? Furthermore, 3,000 people travel from Ivangorod to Narva and vice versa to work each day. What will happen now—are they going to be frisked every morning? deputies ask. Estonian Republic State Minister Raino Vare, who was given the task of introducing the draft law, got very angry at questions like that and explained that it is not a question of searching people in city buses each morning but merely of checking documents, and that a streamlined procedure had been provided to enable people living near the border to cross the economic border and he even dropped a transparent hint that it suited some people to confuse the economic border with the state border....

The question now is: When is all this going to affect us? The draft law still has not been adopted by the Supreme Soviet, but experience of the Estonian parliament's previous work leaves no doubt that the law on the economic border will be adopted just as easily as all the rest. Minister Raino Vare asserts that it will take at least four to six months to establish the economic border. But Deputy Peeter Lutt, director of an Estonian state farm, is already bewildered: Why were 18 trucks taken from his farm at the busiest time of the harvest to guard the economic border? The minister berated him angrily: The border cannot be monitored without equipment, and because there are not enough trucks everything has to redistributed—which should be interpreted now to mean that out of the consumer's pocket, onto the price of agricultural produce, and taken from agriculture to pay for the economic border.

There is another point here. According to the keynote speaker's report, the introduction of the economic border will cost the republic 2.5 million rubles at the most modest estimate. Viewed in the context of the fact that one hour earlier the deputies rejected a proposal to raise the allowance for the loss of the breadwinner and that the government does not have the money to compensate the entire population of Estonia for the forthcoming rise in prices, this seems particularly intriguing.

Estonian Official Says Fall Draft To Be Larger

LD0210193490 Tallinn International Service in English 2130 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Excerpt] [Announcer] As a follow-up to our story last week about Estonian youths in the Soviet Army, we present an interview with one of the military authorities. Now that the time of the autumn draft has come we asked Colonel Vladimir Serderkov, second in command of Soviet forces in Estonia, whether the military will continue drafting Estonian youth and what measures they will take to enforce the draft.

[Begin recording] [Serderkov] This year the Soviet draft has not been canceled. We continue drafting Estonian youths. Yet in spring the Estonian drafting center managed to get only 42 percent of the little over 2,000 youths it wanted to draft. Around six percent of those were ethnic Estonians. Drafting plans for this autumn are larger than that for spring, but it is probably not possible to fulfill it. The plan for the whole year is to draft 5,000 youths from Estonia. It is hard to fulfil the plan because the majority of Estonian youths has signed up for alternative labor service yet we will make every possible effort to fulfill our drafting plan and we will try to talk to youths and their parents and seek help from the Estonian authorities. We will not use violence.

[Announcer] Over 350 Estonian conscripts have fled from the Soviet Army this year. They say they did it to survive as most of them were abused in the Army. How do you respond to the calls for the specialist use of Estonian and other Baltic conscripts in the Soviet Army?

[Serderkov] I must admit that the problem of systematic abuse of young soldiers [words indistinct] has not been solved [word indistinct]. This is a reality, but this kind of hooliganism is not practised according to the conscript's nationality. It is the abuse of younger soldiers. On the other hand, in some types of units, especially military construction units, Baltic youths are being abused by their fellow soldiers, but it is still mostly because they are younger soldiers. I agree that some conscripts flee to save their lives, but such cases are not that common. Consider that 176 Estonians have fled and are still in hiding out of 13,000 serving in the Army. It is little more than one percent of them and even this one percent is mostly from the military construction units. [passage omitted]

Estonian Social Democratic Party Examined

90UN2880A Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian No 38, 22 Sep 90 p 8

[Article by M. Ochakovskaya: "Social Democrats' Sound Assembly"]

[Text] Tallinn—The combined congress of social democrats held in Tallinn declared the creation of their own

Social Democratic Party in Estonia. Up to this point there were three of them: The Social Democratic Independence Party, the Democratic Labor Party, and the Russian Social Democratic Party. Each of them had their own program and something like statutes, and the Democratic Labor Party was a part of the All-Union Social Democratic Association while the other two were not a part of any association.

The motive for the unification of the closely related groups, which differed only in particulars and had their basic features in common, was, in the first place, the natural desire for larger memberships and, second, their desire to enter the Socialist International with the full-fledged rights of a representative of the left-wing movement in Estonia.

The newborn party sets as its political goal the establishment of complete independence for Estonia and the construction within it of a democratic society with strong social protection for the poor. The party's economic program envisions privatization of state property with a fair division of its value among citizens of the independent Estonian republic. Tax legislation, in the opinion of the Social Democrats, should first of all be in keeping with the principle of social justice whereby the rich pay more.

When staking out a place for themselves in the republic's political spectrum, the Social Democrats assessed their position in it as left of center—at the present time in Estonia the legal parties are the Liberal Democratic Party, the Centrist Christian Party, the Entrepreneurs' Party, and two Communist Parties—so the expression "left of center" means being between the liberal democrats and the Communists. Incidentally, with regard to relations to the latter.... Although the statements contained anticommunist challenges, not in all of them of course but in many of them the general attitude toward the Communist Party on the part of the renewed organizations, whose members included many former Communists, could be regarded as cool and restrained. Although the collective blame on the Communists for the crisis in the development of the republic is denied, Social Democrats find affiliation with them to be impossible.

The new party has one distinguishing feature: With the exception of the Communist Party of Estonia, it is the only political organization in the republic that unites in its ranks representatives of both linguistic communities, or to be more precise both the indigenous population and the "migrants." True, one can still hardly expect great successes in propagandizing the party goals among the Russian-speaking population since, regarding the question of citizenship, the party program expresses a fairly firm judgment to the effect that the length of residence on the Estonian land or even being born there cannot serve as an unconditional justification for granting citizenship; this can be only granted to descendants of citizens of the Estonian Republic. All others must wait for favors from the State Duma elected by "unconditional" citizens which must draw up a law on citizenship. With this kind of approach the Social Democrats will hardly give any serious competition to the "federalists" who are united in Intermovement and the United Council of Labor Collectives, which has even called its parliamentary faction "For Equal Rights."

The congress elected as party chairman Marju Lauristin, a member of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and unanimously adopted a declaration addressed to the Socialist International requesting that the newly created party be accepted into this international organization.

RSFSR

Coverage of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Proceedings

2 Oct Session Reported

LD0210223190

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1940 GMT on 2 October begins carrying the "Diary of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, RSFSR, Supreme Soviet" program, comprising recorded highlights of the 2 October session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin in Moscow.

Ruslan Khasbulatov, chairing the session, reports on Yeltsin's health. He then presents the session's agenda.

At 1944 GMT, a deputy asks about the fate of the Shatalin program in light of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussion. He suggests a parliamentary discussion with the participation of the authors of all the various programs.

At 1947 GMT, a deputy complains about political provocation in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and PRAVDA about the absence of potatoes in Moscow. He calls for a parliamentary investigation by an ad hoc commission. He blames the CPSU Central Committee.

At 1950 GMT, a deputy reads out a quotation from Gorbachev's speeches at the USSR Supreme Soviet on presidential power.

At 1951 GMT, another deputy criticizes the introduction of presidential power.

At 1952 GMT, a deputy wonders about the implementation of RSFSR Supreme Soviet decisions. He cites one which has not been acted upon. A member of the Presidium reports on what has been done in this instance.

At 1954 GMT, a deputy calls for the urgent adoption of four primary laws to solve all basic problems. The RSFSR must take control of its finances and produce a budget.

At 1958 GMT, a deputy speaks about the position of autonomous formations in the RSFSR.

At 2000 GMT, the studio announcer says the deputies discussed the 500 days program.

At 2004 GMT, Zakharov gives the commission's report on the draft law on pensions in the RSFSR. He then answers questions from the floor.

At 2018 GMT, a deputy asks about the position of privileged personal pensions. Zakharov says that this is not yet on the agenda. In principle privileges are to be abolished, but this is not going to be rushed.

At 2022 GMT, the RSFSR finance minister speaks about the financial implications of the new pension provisions. Increased pensions are not backed up by greater production and will therefore result it higher inflation.

At 2026 GMT, Yavlinskiy, at the rostrum, tells of the inflationary implications of the pensions law.

At 2032 GMT, Deputy Uvarov says the money for pensions must be found.

At 2034 GMT, Deputy Kotenkov says the law cannot be implemented in practice as it is beyond the means of the country.

At 2037 GMT, a deputy says that the implementation of the pensions law would undermine the 500 days economic program.

At 2039 GMT, a deputy says that workers in the West do not strike for reductions in prices but rises in wages and that is the way forward here—not privileged prices for pensioners but increased pensions.

At 2045 GMT, Khasbulatov reads out the draft decision on further work on the pensions law. It is passed in its first reading.

At 2047 GMT, Khasbulatov deals with various procedural matters. Further security measures for Yeltsin are approved.

The program ends at 2050 GMT.

Yeltsin's Health Reported

LD0210225990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1941 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Remarks by Ruslan Khasbulatov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 2 October—recorded]

[Text] First, I would like to give you a report on the state of health of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet. There have been inquiries from deputies and from our fellow countrymen.

It was quite a serious accident. I have already reported to you that the blow came from the right side of the Volga car in which Boris Nikolayevich was traveling. There was no bone damage. According to the recommendations of the doctors, it was necessary to stay in bed after the accident and not get up. But Boris Nikolayevich, as far as I was given to understand yesterday, is not totally observing these instructions of the doctors, and it is very difficult to tie him to the bed. The doctors do not predict any repercussions from the accident in the future.

He will begin work at the end of this week or at the beginning of next week. But all of this time since the accident, Boris Nikolayevich has been keeping up with current happenings, including those influencing the agenda of our session and the work of the Supreme Soviet.

That is what I have to say about the state of health of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin. He asked me to convey greetings to the people's deputies taking part in the work of our session.

More Security Voted for Yeltsin

LD0210225590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2047 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Remarks by Ruslan Khasbulatov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 2 October—recorded]

[Text] Now, comrades, I thought that we had agreed and you had given me the instructions. But the two deputy chairmen here and the legislation committee consider that this decision of ours must be drawn up in the form of a decision: On the creation of the necessary conditions for the normal activity of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. The Supreme Soviet decides to instruct Khasbulatov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, to undertake measures to create the necessary security conditions for the normal life and activity of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet [Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin]. Please vote on this decision. [video shows illuminated board showing results of the vote: 170 for, none against, 10 abstentions] Thank you. Good-bye. Thank you for your cooperation.

Support for Economy Asked

LD0310025190 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Report by TASS parliamentary correspndents Yuriy Kozmin and Pavel Ostrov]

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—The Russian parliament on Tuesday gathered for a plenary session after week-long work in committees and commissions.

In the first half of the day, legislators adopted, as a whole, an appeal to citizens of the republic. The appeal calls upon people to "consolidate and be ready to hold out during the crucial stage in history".

The appeal described the "500-day" programme for economic stabilisation and the transition to a market economy, adopted by the Russian parliament on September 11, as a "national salvation programme".

The parliament set up a commission to finalise the appeal, taking into account deputies' proposals. The finalised appeal is expected to be adopted early next week.

Legislators also debated a bill on state pensions. More than 20 percent of the 150-million population of the Soviet Union's largest republic are pensioners.

The bill considerably increases pensions, establishes a single system of state pensions in the republic and withholds unjustified pension benefits for certain groups of the population.

Russian Finance Minister Boris Fedorov and Deputy Prime Minister Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, who participated in the bill's discussion, said that the proposed law could not be implemented yet for lack of adequate financial support.

Nevertheless, legislators approved the first reading of the bill and instructed the commission for social policy and the commission for the budget, plans, taxes and prices to finalise the bill within two weeks jointly with the republican government, and submit it to parliament for the second reading.

The parliament also adopted a resolution instructing Russia's First Vice President Ruslan Khasbulatov to "take measures to create necessary safety conditions for the normal life and work" of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Yeltsin was injured in a car crash on September 21 in central Moscow.

The resolution was intended to prevent such incidents in the future.

Khasbulatov told legislators Tuesday morning that Yeltsin plans to chair plenary sessions at the end of this week or the start of next week.

Abdulatipov Discusses Draft Federal Treaties

LD0210173190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Zenkovich]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Oct (TASS)—Ramazan Abdulatipov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of Russia, is in possession of seven alternative drafts of an RSFSR federal treaty. He announced this in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The head of the parliamentary chamber personally took part in drawing up one of the drafts. He said that two groups directly signing the document must be constituents [subyekty] of the Russian state. The first group comprises national-state formations which already now have their own constitutions, anthems, coats of arms, and other attributes of statehood. The second comprises self-governing territories: RSFSR oblasts and other formations not possessing statehood.

Ramazan Abdulatipov thinks that the constituents of the federation should transfer to the RSFSR parliament the right to determine overall economic policy; decide questions of defense and a system of federal and ecological security; adopt an RSFSR Constitution in accordance with the treaty and make amendments to it; and to carry out the overall coordination of external relations, matters of education, basic scientific research, and the functioning of transportation and communications.

The draft permits the adoption by any of the constituents of the federation of its own legislative enactments that do not contradict the RSFSR Constitution. Laws passed by the Russian Supreme Soviet may be valid on the territory of an oblast or republic only after their ratification by local parliaments so long as they do not affect the powers delegated to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The seven draft RSFSR federal treaties are not at all similar. One of them even proposes returning Russia to the estranged feudal fragmentation of mediaeval times: the authors propose to regard all oblasts and autonomous formations without exception as constituents of the federation, giving all of them the status of republics.

The head of the Soviet of Nationalities expressed hope that a federal treaty will be signed at the end of November this year.

Presidential Powers, Future of Union Viewed

PM0210111990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Sep 90 Second Edition p 1

[Report by S. Karkhanin: "New Responsibility"]

[Text] "The contenders for the post of president of Russia are Boris Yeltsin and Solzhenitsyn who has returned in triumph from America. In the Donbass there is armed conflict between the Ukraine and Russia. The Kazakh Islamic Republic is declaring a holy war to liberate its country from infidels. The Kremlin and other buildings are being confiscated."

What kind of apocalyptic raving is this? It turns out that this is how Jaan Kaplinskiy, an Estonian writer and author of a "socio-utopian prognosis" published in the Baltic newspapers, sees the future of our state. Admittedly, there is no lack of prognoses these days, but serious futurologists base their analysis on what the Union Treaty is going to be like. This theme was debated at the USSR Supreme Soviet session on Tuesday. Once again it was confirmed that only cooperation and coordinated decisions between the center and the republics are capable of rescuing the country from the explosive situation created by interethnic conflicts.

Russia has a special role to play here. Will it serve as a stabilizing factor or, on the contrary, a centrifugal one? That is why avoiding a confrontation between the parliaments of the country and of Russia means finding a form of effective work, as the sitting noted.

It is hardly necessary to recall the problem which arose when the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet Presidium, relying on imprecise information, adopted a document on the question of additional powers for the president. As television viewers know from the transmissions of the Union session, on Monday USSR people's deputies gave their assessment of this; but the topic was unexpectedly continued, also on television. That same evening, two members of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet spoke on the Leningrad TV program "Fifth Wheel." The emotional thrust of their speeches could be reduced to the phrase: "Vigilance, fellow countrymen!" Once again it was said that the USSR president hardly needs additional powers, even though both speakers admitted that they themselves did not know precisely at the time what specific powers were mentioned in the document adopted by the country's parliament.

It is not impossible that the two deputies would have spoken differently when they familiarized themselves with the new law, under which the head of state is empowered to issue normative acts accelerating the transition to the market. But they voiced their alarm and concern on the air, doubtless influencing the viewers. Well it is worth reflecting on the sense of responsibility which for legislators is now assuming almost the main role. Especially since it is now clear that there are forces which stand to gain from driving a wedge between the USSR and RSFSR parliaments so as to make political capital to further their own ambitions.

Once again frightening words about a "possible military coup" were voiced on television, as though mimicking the discussion at the Union session where as we know USSR KGB chairman V.A. Kryuchkov gave a convincing answer to deputy S. Belozertsev: No disquieting movements of troops toward the capital have been recorded. Nevertheless the seed of anxiety has been sown; will it not put forth shoots of panic?

The form that the future Union will take will be determined by the Union treaty whose concept, it is planned, will be based on proposals from the republics. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already reported on the course of consultations with their representatives in a USSR Supreme Soviet working group. The debate at the session made it possible to improve the concept with well considered and promising ideas. Clearly it will be a combination of the internationalist and national approaches. The idea was expressed that the republics should not be divided into "first class" and "second class." The Union and autonomous republics can have equal rights. And there is no point in various political scientists hurrying to declare that the Soviet Union no longer exists. While its legal base—the Constitution and the law—still operates, the country has not fallen apart even though the executive, of course, needs strengthening.

The speakers noted another fundamental point: the republics need sovereignty. However it should not be forgotten that this sovereignty must not conflict with the sovereignty of the individual or infringe his civil rights and freedoms. Consequently, there must be a comradely and equitable dialogue with the parliaments of the republics oriented toward the needs and concerns of ordinary people, because political conflicts are in no way conducive to a healthy moral climate in society.

On the eve of the debate, the session participants received materials prepared by lawyers on the state organization of multinational countries. World experience convincingly shows that federations have proved the most viable. But how does the sovereignty of the republics tally with the supremacy of federal laws on their territory? It seems that if the interests of all the peoples forming the federation are given priority, these apparent contradictions can be overcome. This is the dialectic of life which is not always the same as formal logic.

In a period of economic reforms power must be concentrated—this is also what world experience shows. There must be all-Union ownership because the central power will be powerless without an economic base. And another wish was expressed: There must be less of the ideological cannibalism which is destroying social structures.

A characteristic feature of recent days has been the steps aimed at the consolidation of the authorities. A deputies group is being formed with the aim of supporting the government. B. Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission for Questions of the Development of Industry, told me that the new group will coordinate work with the present cabinet or with its replacement. The aim of the idea is that the government's proposals be initially studied and augmented within the group and then be helped by those deputies in the Supreme Soviet. A similar practice exists in France where it works very well.

Surely hardly anyone expected that the recent publication of A.I. Solzhenitsyn's essay in two central papers would be a burning issue of the discussion of the Union Treaty at the session. I asked B. Oleynik, a well known Ukrainian writer and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, to comment on it and the course of work on the treaty.

"Aleksandr Isayevich, whom I deeply respect, has expressed his personal opinion," Boris Ilich said. "He supports a completely different social structure. Solzhenitsyn has always advocated that the Russian people occupy a place worthy of them. But I find certain points in his position on ethnic questions totally unacceptable. This position, expressed at a time when the new Union is undergoing a difficult process of formation and when passions have been fuelled, could be used by the national careerists who are exploiting the nationalities problem for personal ends. The publication has played a destructive role. It was hardly an accident that the essay was published on 18 September: That was the day, according to the preliminary timetable, that the debate on the Union Treaty was due to begin in the Supreme Soviet.

Deputies in our Soviet of Nationalities have reacted very negatively to the publication. The reaction in the Ukraine has been even more scathing. I think that Aleksandr Isayevich is simply not competent to judge certain historical problems, but that is not his fault, rather it is his misfortune. Kazakhstan is also scathing in its response.

I do not know who, but someone probably planned to use this publication to kindle russophobia. But the Russian people, heroic and long-suffering, will have nothing to do with that! And you must not confuse the position of one writer, even an eminent one, with that of a whole people, even though on a number of problems this is a most wise essay.

I am afraid those who harbor no sympathy for the Russian people were pursuing the following aim: to present the model offered by Aleksandr Isayevich as the model for the future organization of our Union, and thereby frighten other peoples away from Russia and deal a blow to the preparation of the Union treaty. Then they would say: Look at what these Russians are after, look at where they are leading us! I am amazed at the stand taken by the editorial offices which did not add even brief commentaries of their own to this item, thereby stipulating their positions.

As for the Union Treaty, we all spoke openly and honestly at the sitting. The main difficulty, strange as it may seem, was an emotional one. Well coordinated and very aggressive political gamblers are trying to exploit ethnic problems. They even intimidated those who understand that it is impossible to break up straight away when there are such common problems as the aftermath of Chernobyl, the dried-up Aral Sea, and much more! And how can we abandon the Central Asian republics to the whim of fate when we are wearing their cotton bought at a criminally low price, which I calculate was 17 times below the world price?

If the Union is formed now it will be solely on the basis of good will, and those selfsame republics will organize the center. But each republic must feel its own true sovereignty, it must feel that it is a state! As for the work of the Russian parliament, I have no right to pass judgment from the sidelines as it were. I will merely say that I do not understand the measures to raise the purchase prices of meat, which has had a dire effect on the Ukraine. And I am also worried that in their decisions Russia's parliamentarians sometimes get ahead of us. The point is that if we take such a decision, other republics will say: "Once again we are under Russia's thumb!" The psychological factor cannot be discounted. But on the whole I think that the Russian deputies will move confidently forward.

"A new role, a new responsibility"—so said M.S. Gorbachev in his speech about the Russian people. Food for thought there.

RSFSR Party Stakes Claim to Newspaper

PM0210154790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Second Edition p 1

["Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Statement"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Communist Party Central Committee have received numerous letters and telegrams from Communists and working people voicing alarm and protests against the RSFSR Supreme Soviet decision on the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In this connection the RSFSR Central Committeee Politburo made the following statement.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet has adopted a resolution on RSFSR Supreme Soviet newspapers and journals. We regard the republican Supreme Soviet's intention to have its own publications as entirely warranted. However, it is impossible to accept the one-sided, unlawful approach by the Supreme Soviet attempting to determine the future of the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA as a publication subordinate to the republican Supreme Soviet.

Set up in 1965 by the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the formation of the CPSU Central Committee Bureau on the RSFSR, the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA was destined to have a party readership of many millions in the RSFSR and of the broad masses of working people the moment it was founded. After the bureau's disbandment it was published as the CPSU Central Committee's paper. In 1974 the party's Central Committee turned it into a CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers organ. No founding decisions were adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Russian Government on this score.

Ever since SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA was first published, its publication and distribution have been paid for by Russian Communists. No organization aside from the CPSU has borne the cost of its publication or participated in forming the editorial staff and its political and creative direction.

For over three and one-half decades, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has established itself as the paper of the republic's party organizations. In view of this, the RSFSR Communist Party Founding Congress in a special resolution expressed confidence that it will remain the Russian Communists' paper.

The unilateral decisions that are now being taken, envisaging the transfer of the paper to the ownership of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and a vote of no confidence in the editorial collegium and chief editor, are bound to cause a resolute protest. The RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo shares the views of the editorial collegium, regards the charges against it as unwarranted, and supports the paper's course.

The fate of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA cannot be decided against the will of the Russian Communists and the multimillion strong readership both inside and outside the republic. We are convinced that the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, RSFSR Council of Ministers, and CPSU Central Committee will find a mutually acceptable and lawful solution in the very near future.

Sobchak Discusses City Soviet Session

LD0310101590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Interview with Anatoliy Sobchak, Leningrad Soviet chairman and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, by correspondent Matvey Frolov on 2 October; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sobchak] I think that today deputies, facing the present emergency circumstances in the country, will be able to rise above disagreements and will be able to carry out the session in an organized, businesslike manner and to adopt all necessary decisions and to provide a powerful impetus for further movement forward. And there is a possibility of such movement. We have both plans—very specific plans—and at the same time a grave threat confronting the city. It is linked with the fact that many republics and regions have stopped fulfilling their obligations toward the Union. Today Moscow and Leningrad are in the worst position, the two cities which have always enjoyed a privileged position and which have been supplied at the expense of Union funds. And after adopting declarations of sovereignty, the Union republics reckoned they had no obligations whatsoever toward the Union and stopped fulfilling their obligations towards the Union fund, which means towards us.

I must say generally that all our economic misfortunes have political reasons, not purely economic reasons. If one is to talk about overcoming difficulties that exist in the work of the Leningrad Soviet and executive committee, then the matter comes not only to just simply strengthening the executive power. Everything is much more complicated here.

First, it is necessary also to reform the soviets themselves, the legislative power itself which we have inherited from the administrative-command system in a nonfunctioning condition. That is why a rather fundamental reform of the soviet power itself is necessary. But this is not in our authority; the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the Union must decide on this. And I hope these decisions will be adopted over a short period of time. I see it as quite necessary that the head of the executive power in the city be elected by the entire city population and enjoy independence in this sense. But this is a matter of the future.

To strengthen the executive power today means to clearly demarcate the powers of the soviet and the powers of the executive committee; to stop groundless interference by some deputies and deputies' commissions in the activities of executive bodies; and to clearly demarcate the authority of the session of the soviet, the presidium of the soviet, and the correlation of authority of the city and rayon soviets. A rather wide range of measures is to be carried out here. The establishment of a free economic zone in our area—which will exist mainly following its own laws and having corresponding administrative and executive structures—will be, I think, of considerable importance in the process of strengthening the executive power.

Many Leningrad Apartments Still Unheated

PM0310085590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent N. Volynskiy under the rubric "Hot Teletype": "Leningrad Reports..."]

[Text] Leningrad reports that things in the city as regards preparations for winter are certainly not proceeding as successfully as they would like. The question of the city's readiness for winter has not yet been aired once in the Leningrad City Soviet. Outside the temperature is five degrees above zero, but according to official data more than 1,300 apartment blocks are not heated. These figures are manifestly understated.

According to available confidential data, four times as many residential buildings throughout the city are not being heated today.

And there are small children in every one of them.

Media Coverage of Events in Tuva Criticized

PM0310091590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Second Edition p 3

[Article by G. Shirshin, first secretary of the RSFSR Communist Party Tuva republican committee and USSR people's deputy: "I Want To Say With All Responsibility"]

[Text] Kyzyl—It was a troubled summer in the republic this year. The complex crime-causing situation and the high crime level aggravated interethnic relations, gave rise to nationalistic and chauvinist sentiments, and sowed distrust between the Tuvinian and Russian population. People's concern and alarm for the safety of their families, relations, and friends have become the pretext for the drain of the Russian-speaking population from the republic.

The complication of the current situation and the creation of tension in interethnic relations have been influenced by manifestations of hooliganism in the workers' settlement of Khovu-Aksy and in some other villages, a murder in the region of lake Sut-Khol, and attacks on motor transport facilities. The facts show that the inciters and instigators of the interethnic friction and quarrels are irresponsible people, populists who by their demagogic appeals and slogans are heating the social climate, speculating on citizens' national feelings, and stoking hostility and distrust between them.

I shall say frankly that the republic's party and soviet organs are deeply concerned at the situation which has taken shape and are taking every step today to step up the struggle against crime and to consolidate law and order, are giving a political assessment of negative manifestations in interethnic relations, and are working to prevent them. The law enforcement organs are bringing criminal charges against those guilty of criminal actions.

But in their work to normalize the situation, to overcome people's alienation, and to halt the outflow of citizens of Russian nationality, the party committees and organs of power are encountering additional difficulties. The dissemination of panicky feelings and various stories, the heating and inflation of facts are really not helping to establish civil consensus.

Unfortunately, the fuelling of passions in interethnic relations and the generation of nervousness and uncertainty in people have been promoted by one-sided, sometimes biased and unobjective items in a number of central newspapers and by broadcasts on Central Television and all-Union radio. The titles alone of many of them frighten the reader: "Tuva's Anxieties"; "Another 'Unknown War?'"; "Tuva: Death Comes in the Mist"; "Thunderstorm over Sayan Mountains"; "Fire in the South"; "In Tuva They Are Committing... Outrages"; "Don't Shoot, Brothers"; and so forth. It is characteristic that virtually all publications basically cite the same facts and examples, in various versions and interpretations.

I should like to be understood correctly. We are resolutely in favor of glasnost. Of course, we are by no means against critical items in the press. Healthy, fair criticism always benefits matters, and we accept it and draw conclusions. But... there is criticism and criticism. When it is a case of interethnic relations one must be extremely cautious in assessing and setting forth events. This material is too fine and delicate. A wrong word can kindle a bonfire like a spark.

The fact that in IZVESTIYA (26 July 1990) the events in Tuva were equated with the events in Sumgait, Nagorno-Karabakh, Fergana, Novyy Uzen, Baku, and Dushanbe caused many of the republic's inhabitants to protest and to be perplexed.

TASS correspondent V. Danilenko, who has written on the events in Tuva, did not succeed in avoiding one-sidedness. Thus his discourse on how the "Tuvakobalt" combine allegedly had to transport miners to work under the escort of a special militia detachment is made up.

IZVESTIYA (4 August 1990) announced that an anti-tank mine was planted under the porch of a hostel housing the special militia detachment and claimed this was the work of people of Tuvinian nationality. The report moved on to other mass media. A check carried out by the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs back on 20 June established that driver S. Nikitin had found a training mine on a garbage heap and had hurled it under the porch. "I decided to play a joke on someone," he explained during the investigation. But all this remains "off-screen" while unobjective information is exciting people.

The words of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Shchegolev cause obvious surprise. In his article (18 August 1990) he writes: "It is the turn of the people living in Kaa-Khem and Kyzyl to pack their cases." He is thus "pushing" people toward this decision.

In SELSKAYA ZHIZN (18 August 1990) correspondent Z. Milman reports that "all Russian inhabitants of Balgazyn—538 households—decided at a 14 August rally to leave Tuva once they have brought in the harvest." The rally of Balgazyn settlement citizens took no such decision.

Unfortunately, the authors of articles published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, PRAVDA, and KRASNOYARSKIY RABOCHIY did not avoid the distortion of events either.

In the newspaper KOMSOMOLETS KUZBASS (10 July 1990) journalist O. Lipchinskaya insulted the Tuvinian people: "narrow-eyed, high-cheekboned people... people who only know how to shot and ride horses, but they have not graduated from school and have never worked. They have only cleaned guns.... These people believe that they are doing right and behind them stand their native mountains and people in poverty-stricken tents—sometimes illiterate herdsmen and their 10-15 children, usually sick and rickety."

Some journalists write that the crimes in Tuva are committed mainly on the soil of interethnic conflicts. But the law enforcement organs do not confirm this.

Unchecked, exaggerated facts far removed from the truth have unfortunately figured in several Central Television and all-Union radio broadcasts.

Now about the drain of the Russian-speaking population from the republic. Since the start of the year over 4,000 people aged 16 and older have left the republic. That is 2,000 more than last year. Over the same period nearly 2,000 people have come to Tuva.

Analysis shows that those who leave include many people whose motive for departure is unconnected with the recent negative events in Tuva. These include family and domestic problems and problems of life; the desire to live somewhere with better living conditions; the opportunity to find work and housing in some rayons of the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray where until recently there was a shortage of manpower; the instability and unprofitability of the operation of some of our industrial enterprises and the republic's state farms; dissatisfaction with work and the quality of children's education in some schools; this year's unfavorable weather and climatic conditions in Tuva; and so forth. But we have no intention of concealing the fact that manifestations of routine nationalism are unfortunately encountered and this obviously also influences the departure of part of the population. The Russian-speaking citizens have become fearful and cautious in connection with the adoption of declarations of sovereignty which has begun, the announcement of a state language, and the reduction of state subsidies to the republic during the transition to market relations. We persistently explain that the fears are unfounded. Sovereignty will be not for the indigenous ethnic group but for the territory and all who live on it.

With the exception of perhaps two or three, numerous press, television, and radio items about Tuva have failed to find room for kind words about the historic ties of the peoples of Russia and Tuva; about the Tuvinian people's internationalism; their adherence to friendship with the Russian and other Soviet peoples; and about the fact that the Tuvinians denounce and do not accept crime, nationalism, and the inciters of interethnic hostility. In multinational Tuva it is not very hard to find labor collectives, institutions and organizations, schools and educational establishments in which people of different nationalities are working and studying in an atmosphere of good will, mutual understanding, and support. And how many families of Tuvinians, Russians, and people of other nationalities there are who have been living for decades in friendship and concord, sharing joys and setbacks, and sincerely and humanly attached to each other! Today Russian people comprise 30 percent of the population of Tuva. They have done and are doing a lot to boost the republic's economy and culture. The Tuvinian people realize that it is the Russian people who like no one else have helped them find their feet. Our heartfelt gratitude to Russian people is sincere and profound. That is why the shadow cast on our relations offends all honest people. The republic's Communists and working people intend to overcome the alienation and distrust between people as rapidly as possible. But the one-sidedness, lack of objectivity, and distortions allowed in individual items in the central, kray, and oblast newspapers as well as Central Television and all-Union radio broadcasts do not help to harmonize interethnic relations in the republic or to create a favorable climate for people to live and work normally.

In numerous letters and addresses the working people express sincere perplexity over the unfounded accusations and uncomplimentary words addressed to the Tuvinian people and the distorted information about the state of affairs in Tuva ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic], which has misled public opinion.

I can also say something else: The fuelling of passions around the events in Tuva is having an adverse effect on the traditional economic and cultural ties with enterprises and organizations of other regions and is complicating the lives of our young people studying in the country's secondary and higher educational establishments and military service. Unfortunately, there are cases where Tuvinian students in other regions are demanded to be responsible for the drain of Russians from our republic. Let us think: Who stands to gain from kindling interethnic hostility?

In these complicated conditions special responsibility rests with the republic's party and soviet organs and public. We regard the search for ways toward national consensus as an urgent practical matter.

For us in Tuva crime is the nutrient soil for the emergence of disputes and quarrels between people of different nationalities. That is why we are directing our efforts primarily toward the struggle against crime, toward the introduction of order and discipline in the population centers. I can say with all responsibility that as a result of the measures which have been taken the situation in the republic has stabilized. A certain tendency toward a reduction in crime has emerged. In July crime investigated by the criminal investigation department fell 25 percent and crime investigated through all services fell 25.6 percent compared with May. The trend continued in August-September. The task is to reinforce all measures to prevent a complication of the situation in future.

I must also mention the following point. Unfortunately when the course was adopted toward the democratization of social life, the national element was not fully anticipated and considered on the political plane. The situation in our republic is a mirror of what is happening in the country. For instance, we were unprepared to answer the question of how these processes will affect, in an enormous multinational country, the mutual relations of the peoples inhabiting it, how they will be received, and what fruit they will bring. This was stated at the 28th CPSU Congress. There is no denying that democratic processes have played a positive part in awakening the peoples' national self-awareness and resurrecting their national cultures, languages, and unique traditions. But it is bad that the growth of national self-awareness has not been accompanied sufficiently by the growth of an internationalist world outlook. Communists could probably act more vigorously and fruitfully here.

The safeguarding and guarantee of the rights and freedoms, equality and welfare of people of all nationalities living in Tuva; the consolidation of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and trust between people; and the ending of the outflow of the Russian-speaking population—that is the main content of the work of the republican, city, and rayon party committees which act in close contact with the organs of state power. The Communists are going to the labor collectives, schools, and educational establishments and meeting with the population at their places of residence. At the focus of attention is the overcoming of nationalist and chauvinist manifestations, localistic and dependent feelings, and the desire for national exclusiveness and restriction. We intend to engage more vigorously in the solution of urgent socioeconomic problems, the eradication of cases of social injustice in the allocation of housing and material benefits, and in other questions of the provision of facilities for people, because they are one reason for the tension.

We realize that work to rally and consolidate people of different nationalities and to overcome disputes and quarrels in interethnic relations requires from the party committees and party organizations a special sensitivity and responsibility and special tact. I think that in this complex period of our fatherland's history journalists too must be very responsible and objective in covering the complicated problems in the sphere of interethnic relations.

Student Killed in Ethnic Fight in Novocherkassk

PM0310102390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent M. Kryukov: "Passions Aroused"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu—An argument between students of the reclamation engineering and polytechnical institutes, where many young people of Kazakh nationality are studying, and students from city secondary schools and technical colleges developed into a fight on a street in Novocherkassk on the evening of 26 September. Around 50 people were involved in the brawl. It ended tragically—apprentice domestic equipment repairman S. Kovalevskiy died in hospital as a result of a knife wound.

The militia had to work hard to restore order: Servicemen came to their aid. Night street patrols were organized, particularly in the areas where the institutes' hostels are situated. The night passed quietly. But the next day, 27 September, groups of young people again headed downtown. They were demanding that Kazakh nationals studying at local establishments and those who come to the market to trade should be banished from the city.

Certain people were obviously trying to arouse emotions, wanting to give the hooliganism an ethnic flavor. Party and soviet workers and deputies have been participating in a dialogue with the young people.

The situation in the city is under control, but this is not to everyone's liking. There are forces who will use any excuse to fuel interethnic passions. The Novocherkassk prosecutor's office has instituted criminal proceedings in connection with the killing. The oblast prosecutor's office is in charge of them. A murder suspect has been detained.

Saransk Housing Corruption Investigated

LD0210124290

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 2 October carries a six-minute report on corruption in Saransk. Announcer Vladimir Markin begins: "Soviets and power, or rather soviets and anarchy; that is perhaps the most difficult problem facing us today. Of course I realize you must maintain continuity, but all the same you need an infusion of fresh blood. For example, people craving change this year entered the leadership of the Saransk town soviet."

Correspondent Sergey Desyayev then reports that "glasnost is a little thin on the ground in Mordovia, particularly where the top people in the republic are involved. For several months now, documents from the USSR People's Control Committee relating to a breach in housing legislation in Saransk have been circulating. Yet it is as though a cat has the tongues of the local news men! Those apparatchiks who, thanks to influence, have ended up heading the organs of the media are conscientiously earning their crust of bread." The question of abuse in the assignment of housing was raised for discussion at an extraordinary session of the Saransk town soviet. "And even though the day before it was due to take place a decree by the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium declared a state of emergency in the republic to save the harvest—and banned not just assemblies, conferences, seminars, and rallies, but also sessions of local soviets—the people's deputies disobeyed the decree which they believe was issued in order to delay examination of this acute problem. Everything possible was done to prevent the session. Some heads of enterprises even led any employees who are town people's deputies out of the session hall! Deputies belonging to the nomenclature did not turn up. But the session went ahead."

Nikolay Ivanovich Kruglov, member of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the Saransk soviet session: "We must examine in principle how it can be that the leadership of our republic and a number of top officials here in Saransk could have illegally received housing at the same time as 50,000 people have no housing whatever." He goes on to say: "We must today examine in detail—and perhaps also in general terms—the moral aspect of our leaders. Yes, undoubtedly all these documents should be passed to the Procuracy, and only the courts can determine the guilt of any of the comrades. But anybody who transgresses the law must be convicted under the law, all without exception irrespective of position."

Desyayev then says: "The session voiced its lack of confidence in those officials implicated in the violation of housing legislation, including Anatoliy Ivanovich Berezin, chairman of the Mordovian ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and former first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee."

Professor Nikolay Petrovich Makarkin, a delegate to the 28th CPSU congress, is then interviewed. He says: "I believe the facts that were brought before the session are only the tip of the iceberg of infringements perpetrated by Berezin and his loyal entourage."

Desyayev concludes: "It was pointed out at the session that those who have breached housing legislation include a number of people's deputies at various levels. It was suggested that the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Mordovian ASSR Supreme Soviet, the local soviets of people's deputies, and the electorate should review the powers invested in them as deputies."

Announcer Markin concludes: "I should just add that I have learned that immediately after the session of the Saransk town soviet doubt was cast on the competence of its decisions, and a special commission has been set up."

Yaroslavl Authorities Inventory CPSU Property

PM0210153990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Mikhail Ovcharov: "Inventory of CPSU Property"]

[Text] Yaroslavl—The city soviet presidium has decided to take an inventory of CPSU property in Yaroslavl.

This work has been entrusted to the soviet's Commission on the Mass Media and Social Organization Affairs, and will involve the services of the gorispolkom [city soviet executive committee].

The soviet presidium made the decision to take an inventory after the CPSU obkom [oblast party committee], citing the law on ownership, refused to hand over the obkom and city party committee buildings to the soviets along with the Political Enlightenment Center and hotels owned by the CPSU obkom. Somewhat earlier, 47 people's deputies from the Yaroslavl City Soviet—including 19 Communists and one member of the Russian Democratic Party—had appealed to the CPSU obkom to voluntarily and freely hand over party buildings to the soviets.

Yakutia Gold, Diamond Sale Plans Assessed

LD0210131790 Moscow World Service in Russian 1035 GMT 2 Oct 90

[INTERFAX report; from the "Soviet Chronicle" feature of the "Soviet Union Day by Day" program]

[Text] Yakutia has evidently become the richest republic within the Russian Federation. It has adopted a declaration of state sovereignty and has declared all its natural resources, including very rich deposits of gold and diamonds, to be its own property. However, judging by reports it is very doubtful that Yakutia will in the near future decide on independent foreign trade operations to sell gold and diamonds on the international market, thus circumventing the government of Russia. Many people's deputies in Yakutia contend that the declaration of the republic's sovereignty should be viewed only as a means of protecting national riches.

Tatar Oblast Plenum Elects New First Secretary

PM0210151590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent N. Morozov: "Second Stage"]

[Text] Kazan, 29 Sep—How should Communists act in the dynamically changing sociopolitical situation? On what key problems of this period of crisis are party members focusing their efforts? These and other questions were of concern to the participants in the second stage of the oblast party conference. The report at it was delivered by M. Shaymiyev, first secretary of Tatar CPSU Obkom [oblast party committee].

The conference condemned the continuing practice of diktat and the undermining of the functions of soviet and economic organs by party committees. All party policy, the delegates noted, should be implemented through Communist deputies, Communist economic managers, and Communists working in trade union committees. "The CPSU should become a party providing social protection for working people"—that was a theme stressed by many speakers.

R. Idiatullin, who had been a secretary of the Tatar party obkom, was elected first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Republic Committee on a contested basis.

V.A. Safronov Elected Head of Altay Kraykom

PM0210154390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent S. Vtorushin: "CPSU Kraykom Plenum"]

[Text] Barnaul, 27 Sep—A CPSU kraykom [kray committee] plenum has been held here and has examined an organizational question. The plenum granted the request of A.A. Kuleshov, who is also chairman of the kray soviet, to be released from his duties as first secretary of the [Altay] kraykom.

V.A. Safronov, previously second secretary of the party kraykom, was elected unopposed as first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom.

Western Republics

Coverage of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session

1 Oct Session Reported

LD0110180390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 1 Oct 90

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Stanislav Valnyanskiy]

[Text] Kiev, 1 Oct (TASS)—The second session of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet, which was elected on a democratic basis, began work in Kiev today [1 October].

Proceeding from the provisions of the Ukrainian declaration of state sovereignty and the republic's law on the economic independence, adopted at the first session during the summer, the people's deputies are to examine a package of laws relating to the implementation of economic reform in the republic.

The session opened in a difficult atmosphere. Half an hour before the start of the plenary session, thousands of demonstrators carrying blue and yellow flags came to the Ukrainian parliament building. Their slogans and banners called for the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet and the resignation of the government and demanded that Ukraine leave the USSR, the Ukrainian Communist Party be dissolved, and more. A group of people's deputies who are members of the opposition people's council took a blue and yellow flag from the demonstrators and carried it into the hall. At the request of a majority of deputies the flag was removed from the hall and the session began work.

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk analyzed the problems causing the greatest alarm. He stressed that the session is beginning in conditions of an economy that threatens to become unbalanced, of political instability, and of serious civil tension. People's lives are becoming worse and confidence that tomorrow holds better things is disappearing. The general atmosphere of economic chaos that has now developed in the Soviet Union as a whole cannot fail to affect the situation in the republic.

The actions, or rather inactivity of the authorities, cause concern for sober thinking people, stressed Leonid Kravchuk. On the other hand, they create favorable conditions for destructive forces. It is essential to assume power to the full and to take immediate measures to protect the interests of the republic and those of the domestic market.

Leonid Kravchuk called on the deputies, representatives of all parties, and political forces to forget their ambitions and concentrate their efforts on a constructive solution to the problems facing the republic. The people of the Ukraine, he said, place great hope in this session. The called for calm and discussion of the situation. He called for looking for acceptable compromises and creating a mechanism for agreement.

His call did not fall on good soil. Several representatives of the opposition, including Igor Yukhnovskiy who heads the People's Council; Lev Lukyanenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party; and Sergey Konev, USSR people's deputy, called for the resignation of the government and the dissolution of parliament. A hullabaloo arose in the hall. The chairman was obliged to announce a break. The morning sitting did not resume work. Many deputies went out to the demonstrators and did not go back into the hall.

Masol's Resignation Demanded

LD0110224190 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 1 Oct 90

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Stanislav Volnyaskiy]

[Text] Kiev October 2 TASS—During an afternoon sitting of the Ukrainian parliament on Monday, the opposition minority calling itself the People's Rada (Council), gave an ultimatum, stating that the continuation of work of the parliament is possible only if president of the parliament Leonid Kravchuk and Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol resign.

The declaration also demands that the parliament cancel its resolution, banning pickets near the parliament's building during its session. It demanded that other resolutions, having no relationship with the session's agenda, be adopted. The session is to discuss a package of laws concerning the economic reform.

After a heated discussion of the declaration, a proposal was made to stop fruitless debates and discuss the main items on the agenda. The majority of deputies voted by a roll-call for the proposal—337 for, eight against, with five absentions. Other 34 deputies did not take part in the vote.

Protest Held Outside Session

LD0210184690 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Stanislav Volnyanskiy]

[Text] Kiev October 2 TASS—Several hundred people with blue and yellow and some with red and black nationalist flags occupied the square in front of the Ukrainian parliament building today.

They called for the dissolution of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the resignation of the government and secession from the Soviet Union. Some people were injured in the ensuing clashes between protesters and law enforcement officers.

Opening the morning session, President of the Ukrainian Parliament Leonid Kravchuk told deputies that Monday's general strike had failed to materialise.

He thanked all Ukrainian workers for their cooperation and civic spirit.

The parliament then began to discuss the agenda. It includes a package of bills on the republic's transition to a regulated market economy.

"Legislators stressed that it was necessary to improve the finance and budget system, protect the rights of consumers, demonopolise the economy, privatise property and to legally formalise some other measures which would promote economic stabilisation.

Proposals were also submitted to give the declaration on the Ukraine's state sovereignty the status of a constitutional act and to make appropriate amendemnts to the Ukrainian Constitution. They should guarantee the priority of republican laws over all-union acts, it was stressed.

Several deputies demanded that a commission be set up to investigate the morning's development on the square outside.

Hungarian President Continues Ukrainian Visit

Goncz Visits Sub-Carpathian Region

LD2809223990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] President of the Republic Arpad Goncz continued his visit today to the Ukraine, in Kiev in the morning and in Magyar-inhabited sub-Carpathia in the afternoon. Peter Zentay accompanied him on his trip, and he now sums up today's events:

[Zentay] Would it not be good if everything that Arpad Goncz and his hosts in sub-Carpathia proposed to one another were realized! At the talks held in the evening with the leaders of the regional council I heard the following: Just as it is possible for the Alps-Adriatic alliance to take shape, similar close cooperation should develop between the western Ukraine, eastern Slovakia, southern Poland, and Hungary; but Transylvania and Serbia could also be involved in this cooperation, Arpad Goncz said.

At this Voroshchuk, the number one man of the sub-Carpathian region, raised the idea of creating a customs-free area between sub-Carpathia and Szabolcs [region in northeastern Hungary]. However, the journalists who were listening to him did not think they saw in their minds the number of Western investors on whose presence Voroshchuk is counting so much. This is the case, and Goncz hinted at this, because the infrastructure here is much weaker than in Hungary and there are no legal regulations yet which would enable the formation of special economic enterprise zones which, by the way, was broached so often by the highest leaders of the Ukraine in Kiev.

However, back to the realities: Voroshchuk said that they recognize that it was a bad decision to hamper border tourism, and they are now willing to open new border-crossings. But in exchange they expect the Hungarians to exchange the rubles of those coming from sub-Carpathia, to the tune of at least 30 per person. Of course Goncz was unable to reply to this, but he unequivocally affirmed that the Magyars of sub-Carpathia are emotionally linked to Hungary and the leadership here must recognize this.

Goncz Interviewed on Visit

LD3009141690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0730 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Interview with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz "before his departure for home," by Peter Zentai; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Zentai] There is an increasing probability that you, Mr. President, will again be traveling to the Soviet Union shortly and will be meeting Mikhail Gorbachev. Will the purpose of this visit be, for example, to tell Mr. Gorbachev what you settled in Ukraine? What will Mikhail Gorbachev say to this?

[Goncz] I already know exactly what Mikhail Gorbachev will say to this because Ambassador Aboimov was present at our departure and said clearly that they welcomed our visit to the Ukraine.

[Zentai] Also that it is our ambition to establish full diplomatic relations with the Ukraine and that you, Mr. President, have already signed a statement which de jure concerns an independent Ukraine.

[Goncz] What he knows about the statement I cannot say, but it is very likely that the Ukrainian government informed him of this as well. It is also well known to Mr. Gorbachev that we intend to establish relations with the individual member republics of the Soviet Union separately.

[Zentai] Do you believe that a real market economy can be established in these regions?

[Goncz] It is quite obvious that all forces, all historical forces are acting in this direction. Just recently when we were there, you must have seen the little Hungarian exhibition—interestingly enough which was reported in Hungarian and was entitled "The Technology of the 21st Century and the Ukraine"—and you must have heard that the economic success of this was three or four times greater than expected. This indicates to some extent that if we do this work well then there are incredible opportunities in this regard.

[Zentai] It used to be said that the real opponent of market economy is nationalism. Now, obviously not by accident, during your discussions you repeatedly raised your voice against the dangers of extreme nationalism and reviving anti-Semitism. It is certain that your hosts all fully agreed with this. However the experiences of the past years have demonstrated that every political force speaks up against these, but it is very difficult to identify what really is extreme nationalism. What happens, Mr. President, when your Ukrainian hosts with whom you agreed at the Writers Association see how enthusiastically you were received in Uzhgorod by Hungarians waving Hungarian flags. What happens if they say this is extreme nationalism?

[Goncz] I do not think that, as long as they are loyal citizens of their own country, belonging to the Hungarian community can be considered as nationalism. The dangers of extremist against which I warned, to which I drew attention, is more of an exclusive nature. What we experienced during this trip was more an understanding relating to the Hungarians being able to preserve their identity. For this they promised their help and support, clearly not accidently but because they felt that Hungarian culture in the territory of the Ukraine enriches the countrty rather than impoverishing it.

[Zentai] You were very obviously speaking in the cultural sense at the Kiev Writers Association too when you said that considering the situation of Hungarians living in the neighboring countries, perhaps the position of Hungarians in the Sub-Carpathian region is the best, or one of the best.

[Goncz] At present it can be regarded as the best and at the moment I see it as the most promising. Naturally I am not a clairvoyant and cannot say that the same situation will arise during the process of political development, as did in several other countries of East Europe. It is precisely because I can see these phenomena that during the discussions the possible dangers were raised, of the two phenomena mentioned earlier which in the world and in brother countries can spoil the best of intentions.

[Zentai] A major result of this visit I think is that the Ukrainian hosts made a promise to set up a memorial on the Don to honor the Hungarian soldiers who died there. At the same time they asked that we should also honor the graves of Ukrainian soldiers in Hungary. You also know that there are political forces which would rather these military graves were not where they are. Given such an internal political situation how can we comply with this request?

[Goncz] I am convinced we can comply with this. Dead soldiers are not enemies.

Goncz Concludes Visit

LD3009094290 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Uzhgorod, September 29 (MTI)—Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary, visited Beregszasz (Beregovo) on Saturday, the final day of his official visit to the Ukraine.

Attila Komlos, acting general secretary of the World Federation of Hungarians, Laszlo Gonc, secretary of the Hungarian minority community of the Tura region, and Bela Nagy, chairman of the Bihar (Bihor) county organization of the Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania, joined the party of the Hungarian president in Sub-Carpathia.

Hungarians lined the road leading from Munkacs (Munkachevo) to Beregszasz, and the presidential convoy had to make frequent stops. Mr Goncz was met in Beregszasz by representatives of the town and the local Hungarians. The president toured the town, and stopped at the memorial plaque of poet Sandor Petofi, and the bust of author Gyula Illyes.

The next stop of the visit was Tiszaujlak (Vilok), near the Hungarian border, where Mr Goncz placed a wreath at the monument of the soldiers who fought under Ferenc Rakoczi. The memorial was erected in 1712, but was destroyed in 1946. It was restored last year, after more than four decades.

The programme continued in Ungvar (Uzhgorod) in the afternoon, where the bronze statue of Sandor Petofi, a present from the Republic of Hungary, was unveiled in the framework of a large-scale ceremony. The statue, commemorating the Hungarian revolutionary poet, is a copy of the Petofi statue by Beni Ferenczy.

Ten thousand people gathered for the ceremony in the square, which has now been renamed Petofi Square. Mr Goncz's host in the Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic, arrived for the event. Also present was Ivan Aboimov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary. On behalf of the Hungarian Government, Kata Beke, secretary of state of culture and education, also attended the ceremony.

After the Hungarian, the Soviet and the Ukrainian national anthems, Mr Goncz and Mr Kravchuk jointly unveiled the statue, and delivered speeches.

Mr Goncz spoke about the Hungarians in Sub-Carpathia, who have upheld their Hungarian identity with loyalty and commitment, even in the difficult periods. This loyalty is exemplary also for Hungary, the president said. It is also important for Hungary that the people living in Sub-Carpathia can now be active participants of the revolutionary transformation taking place in the Ukraine. Hungary intends to assist them in shaping their future, however, it can mainly provide assistance by building a democratic and flourishing Hungary, which fosters close relations with all neighbouring countries in which there are ethnic Hungarians, Mr Goncz noted.

In his speech, Mr Kravchuk again evaluated Mr Goncz's visit as one of historical importance. This opens a new age in relations between the two neighbouring countries. There was full agreement at the talks regarding the issue of national minorities. The main point is that the Ukraine will guarantee that Hungarians living in Sub-Carpathia will feel at home in their homeland. Proof of this acceptance of obligations was the unveiling of the Petofi statue, which is also a symbol of the respect felt by the Ukraine for Hungary, the Ukrainian leader said.

Concluding his official visit to the Ukraine, Mr Goncz left for Budapest on Saturday evening.

Roundtable Views Changes in Ukrainian SSR KGB

90UF0546A Kiev KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 19 Aug 90 pp 8-9

[Report on roundtable discussion with Ukrainian SSR KGB leaders at KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA editorial offices: "The KGB Without Secrets?"]

[Text] *As we have already reported, a couple of days ago leaders of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] were guests of the editorial staff. The meeting was initiated by Lieutenant General Nikolay Mikhaylovich Golushko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR KGB and USSR people's deputy. Accompanying him to the editorial offices were Yevgeniy Kirillovich Marchuk, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR KGB; Aleksey Petrovich Kandurov, deputy chief of the public relations center of the USSR KGB; Vladimir Ilich Pristayko, chief of the investigatory division of the Ukrainian SSR KGB; and Ivan Nikolayevich Bozhko, worker at the republic KGB public relations center. And so we turn on the dictaphone.*

[Golushko] The Ukrainian SSR KGB, according to our republic's constitution and also the USSR Constitution, is still a Union-republic organ. This follows from the general political and legal principles since providing for the country's defense capabilities and its state security is one of the most important functions of our state. And so it remains. The most important events taking place in the life of our republic are directly related to the restructuring of the activity of the KGB organs. We have begun to work in keeping with principles of democratization, glasnost, legality, and law. This is the main thing that distinguishes the activity of KGB organs in the most recent period. In order to avoid speaking without substantiation, I shall say that during the past year we have made three board decisions public through the mass media. When in the past could that have happened? These decisions pertain to extending the principle of glasnost in all spheres of operational service activity. Thus we have printed a board decision pertaining to stepping up the fight against organized crime on the territory of the republic, and also the harsh legacy of the Beria and Stalin period—concerning work to rehabilitate victims of that time. We will continue to follow this practice in the future. At a board meeting of the republic KGB a week ago we considered two issues. One of them has to do with improving the work of the investigatory organs for republic state security under modern conditions. The consideration of this issue included all the approaches we are working on under the conditions of the republic's sovereignty.

Our investigators investigate cases that attract more than the usual amount of attention from the public. They involve practically new kinds of criminal activity having to do with international crime rings shipping immense quantities of contraband goods into the republic, which are then resold at three times their original price. The technology is as follows: Computers are shipped through customs from abroad and the documents are filled out for them to transit the Soviet Union. En route this property is turned over to criminal elements who are Soviet citizens. This is done clandestinely, the computers are off-loaded, and upon departure false documents are submitted saying that the railroad cars were passing through the Ukraine empty. We have already halted the criminal activity of 11 groups who were involved in this kind of contraband and confiscated 11 million rubles [R] worth of goods. Other crimes involving the shipment of jewelry and strategic raw material are also being investigated.

I can tell you frankly that we have taken a new approach to the consideration of problems related to the activity of our investigators. In times past we have always emphasized the need to observe the deadlines for the examination of cases and to pay attention to complaints and petitions. Now when speaking about the work of our investigators we pay special attention to high moral principles.

The second issue we considered at the last board meeting was the problem of improving the administrative activity of the management personnel.

What was our motivation for restructuring the KGB organs? Our desire to give a legal basis to our activity. Many of our service's problems arise from the fact that we have no clearcut legal basis. We need a law that is open and public so that a person knows the rights and responsibilities of the KGB. Sometimes people write to us: The KGB is tailing me. Well, just look and see why we are tailing you. The law must clearly define the sphere of our activity. This is also important in order to erase the consequences of the fear in which the people live: The KGB is the successor of the NKVD [People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs]. But this is far from the truth. We need a legal basis in order to work more efficiently to eliminate the anomalies of the law that are still encountered.

What else? Our committee is doing a great deal to rehabilitate people who have been repressed. We have perhaps gone further in this than the Union department has: We have named names and given the figures and the scale of the tragedy. Whether we like it or not, this is the history of our people, and all of its gloomy and tragic pictures must be known so that it will never be repeated. But I am against distorting facts or dwelling on the negative. And naturally the rehabilitation of people who suffered during the times of stagnation is a very painful issue. Our position, and my own in particular, is this: It is necessary to restore the good name of a person who has suffered unjustifiably at any time. And we are doing this; we have made a proposal to rehabilitate all individuals who were condemned by nonjudicial organs. Both the center and the Supreme Soviet supported us and in reality the ukase of the Supreme Soviet was adopted with our wordings.

An important aspect of our activity is improving operations and service work. This pertains primarily to the intelligence service. There is an intelligence subdivision in the structure of the Ukrainian SSR KGB. The intelligence officers who come from our republic have a good reputation. And here I would like to say that the main shortcoming in the development of glasnost is that we have said a lot about the past but we have completely forgotten about people who are working now. This year I received a telegram from an enterprise engaged in the production of missiles. The labor collective council sent in a petition to award three KGB workers for the great contribution they had made to the acquisition of scientific and technical information which made it possible to save immense amounts of money.

What else is included in our activity? We provide the higher echelons of state power with reliable, coded, secret communications....

[Marchuk] I think it should be emphasized here that in the U.S. intelligence system there is such a thing as a National Security Agency which employs several times as many workers as the CIA and the FBI together. The main focus of the work of this department is the seizure of information being conveyed by technical means of communication in our country. This why it is so important to provide the government and military leaders with reliable secret communications.

[Golushko] We spend significant sums from our budget on these communications.

You are probably bothered by our attitude toward the depoliticization of KGB organs. The jurisdiction of our department has changed significantly. In the old provisions it was written about the Committee for State Security that the KGB answers to the party organs. Since the First Congress of People's Deputies our main legal master to whom we have been answerable has been the Supreme Soviet. We also answer to the Council of Ministers. We are a part of the structure of the Council of Ministers and we deliver information to it almost every day.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] As you know, there have recently been more frequent cases of hijacking aircraft. One can say simply that one of the reasons for this is the lack of entry and exit laws. Nikolay Mikhaylovich, in connection with this do you as a USSR people's deputy and the leader of the KGB suggest to the Supreme Soviet that they finally undertake to adopt such a law?

[Golushko] This law is already in the stage of preparedness where it can be applied. I think that it was only time constraints and the multitude of legislative acts that were brought before the second session that made it impossible to adopt this law. Even though a great deal in international relations depends on it. I think that this will be one of the first issues to be resolved in the new session, which will begin its work on 10 September.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] Will this add to your work?

[Golushko] I do not think so. The more so since we will be relieved of a lot of formalities. During 1987, 5 million people entered the republic, and in 1988 11 million. We will be interested in the specific individuals who are involved with international terrorist organizations. A system of measures is being created to prevent the importation into the republic of weapons and printed material that leads to hostility and violence.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] Why can the KGB not reveal all the places where repressed people are buried? Many of these places are still closed zones and people think that something is being hidden from them. And why?

[Marchuk] Two years ago there were instructions for the Union Committee to engage in the most active way in a search for burial places. Indeed, it seems to a person who is not familiar with the problems that we are not at pains to find these burial places. But the problem is that there are no official records about this anywhere in the republic committee.

[Golushko] For instance, sometimes information is discovered to the effect that in 1935 the NKVD fenced off five hectares of land on the outskirts of the city for some purpose or another in one quarter or another. Searches are proceeding from here. But still one must not forget that this machine, this fly-wheel of the repressions, has changed and the archives are in disarray—if they ever existed at all. This is the first thing. The second thing is that it is not a simple matter to recognize the burial places. There must be expert opinions and exhumations and not simply testimony from witnesses. And the third thing: it sometimes happens that people simply make things up; some of them want to be abreast of events and the latest sensations.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] What percentage of the efforts of the modern KGB are directed, as it were, within the country and what percentage are directed outside it?

[Unattributed answer] All this is very complicated. Speaking of the internal side, a year or two ago when Article 62 on anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda was in effect, the volume of work directed within the country was great. Now our work is aimed mainly at putting a stop to subversive actions from outside.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] And what are your workers' wages?

[Unattributed answer] On average an operations worker—a captain or major—makes R200 to R230 rubles plus payment for rank and length of service.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] And you personally?

[Unattributed answer] Of course I have very high wages, the salary of a minister—R500.

[Marchuk] I shall divulge one secret: FBI workers with Nikolay Mikhaylovich's rank receive 10 times as much.

[Golushko] I wish to return to questions of legislation once again. A Law on the KGB is now being developed. There are also alternative drafts. I know of several of them. Other people's deputies are also working on the concept of providing for state security. The rector of the Moscow Aviation Technical Institute, Ryzhov, is in charge of a group which includes Major Lopatin in particular. They are thinking through an integrated concept of defense and security so that later, using it as a point of departure, they can approach the development of laws on the Army, the KGB, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Incidentally, we considered the Law on the Ministry of Internal Affairs in our committee and worked on the wording. Now it is being discussed publicly. A developed concept is needed primarily because our understanding of the image of the enemy is changing significantly. What we write in the newspapers is quite true. Who could have guessed before that we would enter into cooperation with Western intelligence personnel?

[Marchuk] Now—and people are aware of this from the press—we are actually moving toward contacts with the CIA in such areas as the fight against drug trafficking, the mafia, and terrorism. I must say that the operations conducted jointly by the KGB and the Canadian special services were a good recommendation for us. And now there are many proposals for expanding cooperation. As we know, there have been high-level meetings between former CIA leaders and the KGB for the purpose of expanding cooperation at this level. Previously such a thing seemed unthinkable, but now we can see that this is an extremely effective form of fighting against organized crime, especially drug trafficking.

[Golushko] Incidentally, the Americans are saying that the main outbreak of drug trafficking and other similar international forms of crime in our country will come when the ruble becomes convertible. Now they are interested mainly in our gems. We recently confiscated R20 million worth of gems in customs. As you can understand, this is no random occurrence. We recently found a quite unique thing hidden in a refrigerator car—experts confirm that it was a Faberge Easter egg. So you do not have to be a fortune teller to see that our entry into a market economy will significantly increase the scale of crime.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] What are relations like today between the KGB and your colleagues from our neighbor states? The Warsaw Pact is literally disintegrating before our very eyes. Obviously there was the same kind of union at the level of the special services. Recently a KGB turncoat gave information about a former mechanism for economic espionage between the USSR and the socialist countries against the West.

[Unattributed answer] These are questions of economic intelligence. Incidentally, President Bush recently adopted a decision to step up the work of the CIA for digging up scientific and technical intelligence data in all countries, including Great Britain. Others almost threatened a conflict in response. And the Americans did not conceal this activity of theirs from anyone. I think that life will unfold in such a way that from the standpoint of the republic's economic sovereignty we will have to step up the protection of priority scientific-technical and other achievements that are being worked on in the republic, and this means protection inside the Union as well. Some republics talk about selling their achievements. But that is not the point. Nowadays, because of their numerous contacts with foreign firms, many people have become less vigilant in the protection of secrets. We could also lose money this way.

Where this could lead is shown if only by this fact. Recently an American newspaper published an article devoted to the tragic events related to the submarine Komsomolets. In the article the author notes that because of glasnost in the USSR so much information about the ship had been leaked to the press that it surprised even American intelligence workers. In this connection U.S. Rear Admiral T. Brooks noted: "Glasnost has enabled us to obtain valuable information about the Soviet Union for which we would have had to spend millions of dollars and many years using traditional intelligence methods."

The sovereign Ukraine must do a better job of protecting its licenses and inventions, which could bring us a good deal of profit in the future. I recently spoke with a medical doctor who had made a discovery, and it had been registered. The Japanese had offered to pay him a million dollars for it but they refused to create a joint hospital. We will give you the money and you can do whatever you want to with it. That was it. Here, you understand, we are speaking about protecting state interests. And it is becoming necessary to adopt a law on state secrets.

As for interaction with intelligence and counterintelligence services of states of East Europe, that is no secret: As with NATO, these services were combined in the Warsaw Pact and there has been an intensive exchange and analysis of intelligence information. There have been agreements and we have cooperated in many areas. Incidentally, about three years ago in the Ukraine a unique operation was conducted in conjunction with the Polish organs when a counterintelligence action was revealed. It was being conducted against the heads of reactionary foreign nationalist centers which had established illegal channels to the Ukraine from Polish territory using Polish and Soviet citizens. This operation was called "Boomerang." At that time we discussed it at an open press conference. That is one example of cooperation.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] Under the conditions of democratization and glasnost, of course, you have to work harder. How do you now define, say, actions directed toward weakening the existing system?

[Unattributed answer] The criteria are altogether different now: In the first place there must be public statements, and in the second place violence. And not only with arms; simply violence linked to a change or the elimination of the Soviet system. Indeed it has become more difficult for us to work under the conditions of glasnost.

And here again we return to the law. Legal experts say this: The legislator is always wise—he writes the law, but he does everything possible to make sure that the law is not violated so that through methods of warning and elimination of factors and conditions encouraging legal violations, the law will not have to be applied. This has been shaken in our society now. We need education and the creation of an atmosphere of obedience, respect, and tolerance for the law. And here more than anywhere else moral training is needed. Jurists also have this concept: "Common law" is the law of customs, traditions, and morals which for centuries have regulated human relations. For instance, we must support appeals for strengthening the authority of the elders as they do in the Central Asian republics. USSR People's Deputy I. Kobzon has spoken a great deal about this recently. A high level of morality should regulate our relations. The law in and of itself should always be highly moral. Obedience to the law and a good moral base will protect us from all anomalies, providing of course that other causes of crime are removed.

[Pristayko] I would mention that the legislature itself has changed Article 62 three times in one year. How can a law enforcement officer work under such conditions?

[Golushko] I wish to note as well that parliamentarians at any level should be the first to respond to these moral imperatives. They must be aware of their own position. It is simply terrible when a local soviet makes a decision on a global plane: eliminate something or prohibit something.... The level of legislative activity and respect for the law increase when all this is in keeping with the Constitution. In this respect I agree with V.A. Yavorivskiy who stated that things will not make sense until the high-level legislators are professionals. I encountered this when working on a committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet. There it became clear who was capable of working on the laws and who was merely capable of speaking at rallies. There were 33 people on our commission: an academician, a popular artist, obkom [oblast party committee] secretaries, and so forth. For instance, we were discussing the question of measures for social rehabilitation of individuals who were getting out of prison, and this essentially means 1.5 million each year. They have many problems: They must acquire an occupation, find work, get a residency permit, and so forth. We were discussing drafts, and suddenly one of the deputies said that he had received a letter from one of the prison camps and it said that a certain militia worker was taking bribes. He wanted to know what could be done about that. You understand that with constructive work at this level one could work on a single draft for 10 years....

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] How does the KGB feel about finally making party and other functionaries equal throughout all the Soviet people?

[Marchuk] Do you have in mind what Kalugin stated when reporting on instructions prohibiting the gathering of compromising materials on elected party officials? Unfortunately he did not say it all. For example, he said nothing about the fact that the KGB "unraveled" cases on members of the Central Committee and obkom secretaries in Uzbekistan in spite of everything, and you know how they ended up. When there is serious information, the more so information related to organized crime, the KGB works on these cases. Kalugin was right when he said that according to our one document of instructions, elected officials and also delegates—Kalugin did not mention that—even of a village soviet, cannot be touched by us unless we receive official permission from the soviet. That is, we must prove to the soviet why it is necessary to verify the information regarding one deputy or another. And if we obtain the permission, we conduct the investigation regardless of anybody's position. This was the case even in the worst times of stagnation, and not only in Uzbekistan but also in the Ukraine.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] How do you feel about the numerous complaints about lost letters and also listening in on telephone conversations, in which many see the "hand of the KGB"?

[Golushko] I wish to say that mail is opened and read only on a strictly legal basis. The Criminal Code contains an article which determines the legal procedure for confiscating mail and so forth. If, of course, there is justification. Indeed, the recipient is not always made aware of this. The same thing applies to listening in on telephone conversations. Now this situation will be mitigated by the fact that we are introducing into legislation an article which stipulates the need to have an order from the procuracy. If one is to speak about the future law on the KGB, in the interests of ensuring state security it proposes establishing a strict procedure whereby, with the procurator's sanction, individuals who are justifiably suspected of causing significant harm to the state will be "listened in on" and their correspondence will be intercepted and read. The same practice exists in other states as well. Under the new law the duties of state security will be the responsibility not only of organs but also the ministries and each individual citizen. And if letters are lost, advise people to send them by registered mail. If the addressees do not receive the letters, they will be reimbursed in currency. Moreover, the international postal department along with the USSR postal department will conduct an investigation into where and along which paths a specific letter has disappeared. This is written into the agreements between the USSR and other countries. We have no interest in "abducting" citizens' letters.

[KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA] And what is "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" against which the KGB has fought for so many years?

[Marchuk] The KGB has not been fighting against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism recently since this is an ideological, political, and philosophical issue. We are handling problems that tie in with Article 66 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code—on violation of the law on national and racial equal rights. Although this article is within the jurisdiction of the procuracy, the KGB is working with the procuracy. We become involved in these problems only when there is a real threat of interethnic conflicts. As of today we are encountering phenomena which perhaps nobody in our republic will mention any more. I have in mind the leaflets which appeared calling for violence against people of non-Ukrainian nationalities. So far these are individual cases. But during the past year we have discovered about a dozen and a half of these leaflets. As concerns bourgeois nationalism, who today can give a precise definition of what it is? Even in the present narrow ideological context. In places where there are confrontations between one ethnic group and another, including with threats of violence, this is something we are interested in; but all the rest is material for the philosophers, ideologists, politicians, and propagandists....

[Golushko] In conclusion, I should like to put this to you. In certain oblasts a struggle is now being undertaken for the resumption of the activity that was being carried on by the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] underground. Many people have begun to ask this question: Was this a fight against banditry or was it a national liberation struggle? I would like to appeal to you to look into this matter carefully. Think about who is on one side of the fence and who is on the other. Whether we like it or not, we must admit that this was an armed fratricidal war. In addressing these subjects I again wish to appeal to you to be moderate and to make sure that you are dealing with the real facts and not just emotional excesses. But the facts are such that it is necessary to recognize that there was armed resistance to Soviet power. I brought with me this reference about the number of Soviet people who died during 1944-45. More than 30,000 died at that time. Here are a couple of figures. The following were killed: secretaries of Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] obkoms—one (Ivano-Frankovsk); Komsomol gorkoms [city committees]—2 (Ivano-Frankovsk and Lvov oblasts); secretaries of Komsomol raykoms [rayon committees]—44; secretaries of local party organizations—76; other Komsomol workers—84; chairmen of rural soviets—1,454; chairmen of kolkhozes [collective farms]—314; teachers and physicians—1,931; children, housewives, and elderly—850; and so forth. This of course is not a complete list, but we are submitting these figures: Look at how many people were killed and how! And instead of creating myths, turn to the facts and only the facts. This is a very serious issue now, and I am convinced that only the truth will help us to avoid hostility and confrontations.

Ukrainian Mothers Appeal to Soldiers

90P50117A Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 9 Sep 90 p 1

[Appeal by delegates of the First Congress of Mothers of Ukrainian Soldiers in Zaporozhye]

[Text] **Appeal of mothers to draftees of all army groups and navies.**

Sons!

Soldiers, sailors, sargeants!

All of you are our children. Each of you is someone's son. You defend our peace. But think it over: are we mothers not unmoved when young men die in the military during peacetime?

Children, change your minds! You still must love, get married, and raise your children. Do not bring trouble to a foreign place and trouble will not come to you. You are men and a man should be a defender not a murderer.

We invoke the following: put aside the abuse and harrassment of new recruits, protect each other, part as friends and not enemies. We are expecting you to return in good health. Remember your mothers!

Newpaper Changes From Ukrainian to Russian

90P50117B

[Editorial Report] Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 9 September 1990 on page 1 carries a letter to the editor in which it is noted, that in spite of the new campaign to increase use of the Ukrainian language in the press, as of the beginning of next year, the Kharkov Komsomol newspaper LENINSKA ZMINA will be published in Russian rather than Ukrainian. This is in addition to the newspapers PANORAMA and VESTNIK, which will continue to be published in Russian. The fate of the Ukrainian-language papers VECHIRNIY KHARKIV, TSOTSIALISTICHNA KHARKIVSHCHYNA, TRYBUNA TRUDYASHCHYKH and the newly founded city soviet newspaper SLOBODA have still not been decided.

The author says that this paradoxical situation is the result of the press law giving those who run the newspapers control over them. Formerly, the party organs guaranteed the use of Ukrainian in the local press.

He also states that among all the newly founded newspapers KHARKOVINFORMSERVIS, REKLAMNIY VESTNIK, ORIENTIR, DELO, EKOVESTNIK KHARKOVSHCHINY, SPEKTR, IMFORMATSIONNYY BYULLETEN UPRAVLENIYA PO TRUDU KHARKOVSKOGO OBLISPOLKOMA and KHARKOV STUDENCHESKIY, not a single one is published in Ukrainian.

The author considers this to be a gross violation of the press law which ignores the status of Ukrainian as the state language.

Submarines Still Anchored in Odessa Sea Port

PM0110132190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Report by S. Fateyev, B. Zamchinskiy; from the "Television News Service" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Odessa longshoremen demand that the naval base be removed from the port.... I beg your pardon, we have a technical hitch [video shows wrong reportage]. We will try again to show you the reportage from Odessa on the naval base there.

[Reporter] Yes, this port—where watermelons from Kherson used to come in, as many inhabitants of Odessa still remember—is shrouded in secrecy. Foreign ships and passenger vessels ply to and fro. From the air everything is clearly visible. But God forbid that it should be mentioned anywhere—please pay attention "Television News Service" viewers, you are the first to see this—that it is here, in the very heart of Odessa in the merchant sea port, that a whole division of submarines, part of the reliable defense shield of our country, is based.

[I.L. Medvedovskiy, port worker] These ships were to be sold for scrap in accordance with a 1982 government resolution.

[Reporter] As long as eight years ago?

[Medvedovskiy] Eight years ago. So far only two submarines have been removed from here, bearing in mind incidentally they cannot navigate by themselves. They were towed away and sold abroad.

[Reporter] The Navy is reluctant to leave Odessa, despite the justified demands by longshoremen and the local soviet authorities. Although it might be better for strengthening state power if the former melon port was allowed to revert to its former role.

Food Rationing Begins in Belorussian Oblast

LD0210121190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russia 1000 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Gomel Oblast, one of Belorussia's latest bastions of free trade, has been affected by ever-increasing shortages of goods. Rationing has been introduced there today on flour, groats, macaroni, and wine. Other goods are being sold on presentation of registration documents. Leaders in the oblast believe this measure will help to stem the flow of foodstuffs to neighboring areas of Russia and the Ukraine, which has been increasing day by day.

Central Asia

Ethnic Organizations Hold Inaugural Congress

LD3009100990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1816 GMT 29 Sep 90

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Skripnikov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep (TASS)—Representatives of more than 30 new ethnic public organizations taking part in the"Inaugural Congress of Democratic Organizations of the Turkic Peoples, the Persians, and the Peoples of the Caucasus" consider it essential to "create a system of individual ethnic, independently functioning economic formations in the eastern areas of the country—including Gagauzia and the Caucasus"—and to call for cooperation with fellow countrymen abroad. This is stated in an "agreement on cooperation between public organizations representing the interests of the peoples of the Soviet East" adopted today. The eventual form of the agreement was thrashed out in a noisy debate. Delegates rejected draft documents from representatives of Tatarstan and the Moscow Azeri community—the former was more like a plan of action for a political party than the agreement of an assembly, while the latter was founded solely on recommendations on convening a future congress of peoples of the east. The author of the agreement adopted by a vote is Almaz Yestekov, the editor of the independent newspaper TURKISTAN and one of the chief organizers of the congress.

A declaration also adopted today by the congress explains that "the peoples of the East include not only indigenous residents but also Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, gypsies, Jews—all nationalities living in eastern areas." It was clear that despite the abrupt undiplomatic statements made by certain delegates on the first day of the congress—such as "Russia is the backbone of the empire, the backbone must be snapped"—a more measured and constructive approach was prevalent by the third day.

The delegates voted for a consultative council of 28 members and elected eight co-chairmen—representatives of the most widely differing groups. They include a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a former dissident, a mosque imam, and members of ethnic public organizations. From today all these people begin preparing for the congress of the peoples of the East which is to be held in February in the Tatar capital of Kazan.

Kazakhstan Official Addresses Workers' Meeting

LD2909163790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Report by correspondent A. Nugmanova on Kazakh government officials' meeting with representatives of work collectives in Alma-ata; date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Nugmanova] Representatives of republican work collectives touched on the most varied topics at this meeting, but they were particularly concerned by the question of what the republic's own path to a market economy would be—how reliable social protection of people's interests would be set up, and how relations with other republics would be built. There were questions and arguments.

However, on the whole the workers trust and support their government. In Kazakhstan, contract, lease, and joint stock forms of economic operation are encouraged not by words but by deeds. And if the worker is a master, a genuine owner of property at the enterprise, then market relations will be advantageous to him.

[Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic President Nazarbayev] We in the republic believe that we like that framework prepared by the president's group, or the Shatalin group, but we have a lot of questions which are determined by the circumstances of Kazakhstan's life because we have a structure distorted toward heavy industries; a lack of enterprises producing goods for the people; and a lack of capacity for housing, cultural, and amenity [bytovogo] construction in the quantity which we need. There is the multi- ethnicity of our republic and the large volume of rural inhabitants of Kazakhstan.

I think that in the Union the transition to a market economy should coincide with the adoption and signing of a Union treaty. We must make up our mind about which country we will live in, in what Union, and in what state we will implement this program.

One-Year Ban on Rallies Proposed in Kazakhstan

PM0210151190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent G. Dildyayev: "Moratorium Announced"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 29 Sep—The representatives of about 40 various sociopolitical trends, organizations, and parties operating in Alma-Ata yesterday held a six-hour frank and blunt discussion with N. Nazarbayev, president of the Kazakh SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]. Sometimes the discussion made one cringe—it seemed as though the participants were not listening to each other. They criticized nationalism and separatism, parliamentary shortsightedness and the authorities' timidity.... Despite their sometimes diametrically opposed views, the discussion participants agreed on the main point—that social stability is needed right now, when the republic and the country as a whole are moving toward the market. That is why it is necessary to curb passions and create a consensus committee to implement the idea presented during the discussion—to declare a moratorium on rallies from October this year through October 1991.

Space 'Debris' Being Removed From Kazakh Steppes

PM0310095090 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
25 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Dispatch by Oleg Stefashin under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Collecting Space 'Debris'"]

[Text] Dzhezkazgan—A special subunit of the USSR Main Administration for the Creation and Utilization of Space Technology has launched a broad "offensive" operation in the Dzhezkazgan steppes.

This action is being carried out at the urgent request of the public, worried by the critical condition of the once fruitful lands and pastures.

"Since they started launching space rockets from Baykonur," explains Sh. Shardarbekov, chairman of Dzhezkazgan Oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee], "a huge part of our territory has been practically turned into a scrap metal dump. For reasons of secrecy the military exploded used rocket stages on the spot. This led to pollution of the land by toxic substances and numerous fragments. Nobody has collected them. By our estimates, around 890 whole and exploded stages of multitonne rockets have been scattered in two rayons alone. Farms have suffered millions in losses because hayfields and pastures have been taken out of rotation, but the space department did not give a damn about it."

This year Dzhezkazgan has been swept by a wave of rallies at which the population has requested that the military clear the steppe of all dangerous objects. By a decision of the USSR Main Administration for the Creation and Utilization of Space Technology a special subunit of around 300 people has been formed. Almost 100 items of powerful aircraft and ground equipment have been attached to it.

As stated by A. Tselikin, chief of one of "Baykonur" spaceport's administration departments, the new formation has been deployed along the whole "front" and is operating very effectively: Six rayons have already been cleared of space debris. The work is scheduled to be fully completed by winter.

Visitor Brings AIDS Virus to Kazakhstan

PM2809141190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
25 Sep 90 Second Edition p 6

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent D. Gutenev: "Now AIDS as Well...."]

[Text] Kzyl-Orda—The quarantine that was imposed owing to the fatal case of plague has been lifted in Aralsk.

But people were recently agitated by another unpleasant piece of news: The AIDS virus has been detected in a patient at the rayon center of Chiili. Some 165 people who had been in contact with the patient have been screened. Admittedly, the patient was not a local but a visitor from Namangan who felt unwell en route. Nevertheless an emergency commission has been set up in the oblast and emergency measures to prevent the spread of the dread disease have been outlined.

Tajikistan Communist Party Congress Meets

Second Stage Begins

LD2909044590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] The second stage of the 21st Congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party [CP] started in Dushanbe today. Delegates will discuss drafts of the program document of the republic's Communist Party: 'For the Democratization and Humanization of Society and the Rules of the Tajikistan CP'; 'The Status of a Member of the Central Committee of the Republic's CP'; 'The Position of the Central Control Commission in the Communist Party'; and 'The Status of a Member of the Central Control Commission.' The election of Tajikistan CP Central Control Commission members will take place.

Programmatic Document Adopted

LD2909162690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Sep 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The second stage of the 21st congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan has ended in Dushanbe.

After a four month break, representatives of the republic's primary party organizations, which have more than 126,000 CPSU members in their ranks, reassembled today in Dushanbe.

A number of programmatic documents were submitted for examination by the congress delegates. In the main these contain fundamental approaches toward tackling burning issues, both in the republic and in the Party itself.

Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, said in his report that the party can no longer rely on the understanding and support of the people if it insists on looking to the center before shouldering responsibility for resolving the republic's political, socio-economic, and cultural development, and before defining its priorities and selecting ways of implementing general Party decisions. All of this must be based on an affirmation of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic's genuine sovereignty.

Following some hard-hitting discussion, the 21st congress ended with the programmatic document of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, the Democratization and Humanization of Society being adopted.

For the first time in the history of the republic's Party organization, the rules of the Communist Party of Tajikistan were adopted today. In addition, the congress confirmed the regulations on the status of the Republic Communist Party Central Committee's members. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kuptsov took part in the work the concluding stage of the congress.

Party Congress Ends

LD2909151190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] The congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan ended in Dushanbe today. The new program document says that the Republic's Communist Party shares the CPSU's course for the revolutionary renewal of society and defends the socialist path of the development of Tajikistan in cooperation with the other peoples of the USSR. The republican Communist Party is in favor of cooperation with other political organizations, acting within the framework of the constitution of Tajikistan. Makkhamov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republican Communist Party, spoke at the congress.

Kuptsov Tours Tajikistan, Attends Party Congress

PM0210151790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Second Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent L. Makhkamov: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Dushanbe—The 21st Tajik Communist Party Congress is over. Its second phase continued the discussion of the program document "For the Democratization and Humanization of Society," which had been taking place in the light of the decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress. The delegates mainly supported the provisions and proposals set out in the speech by K.M. Makhkamov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The sharp discussion on certain provisions of the platform did not touch upon the main idea of the document: "The Tajik Communist Party proceeds on the basis that the Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] is a sovereign multinational state within the USSR, and its party organization is a component of the united CPSU."

V.A. Kuptsov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the congress.

During his stay in the Tajik SSR V.A. Kuptsov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had meetings and talks with workers at Dushanbe's "Pamir" Production Association, Moskovskiy Rayon's "Druzhba" Kolkhoz [Collective Farm], the students and teaching staff at the Tajik State University, servicemen from a border detachment, the party and soviet aktiv at the Kulyab Oblast center and Dushanbe, and representatives of the "Oshkoro" unofficial movement.

Makhkamov Visits Dushanbe Army Exhibit

PM0210150990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 4

[Report by correspondents Lieutenant Colonel V. Astafyev and Major S. Anisko and FRUNZEVETS correspondent Senior Lieutenant Ye. Shalnev: "Military Press Day in Dushanbe"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] "Nothing like it has ever been seen in the capital of sunny Tajikistan." That was the unanimous opinion of everybody who visited the military press day staged by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and the okrug newspaper FRUNZEVETS for the residents of the Tajik capital and garrison servicemen.

The extensive program included concerts by a military band, exhibitions of art work by soldiers, and demonstrations of combat hardware and weapons, where everyone could not only familiarize themselves with the tactical and technical features of the materiel but actually sit behind the wheel of an infantry fighting vehicle or the sights of a self-propelled gun.

Kids and other guests of the festival watched with undisguised excitement the demonstrations by military intelligence officers under the command of Major V. Semenov, and by border guards working with their dogs....

"A certain section of the population has gotten the wrong idea about the Army," K. Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, said, visiting the festival. "There are also people who, speculating on the Armed Forces' difficulties, are attempting to drive a wedge between the people and their Army. Today's meeting will help people to get a better idea of the Army's problems and will strengthen mutual understanding. A special commission has now been set up at the republic's Supreme Soviet. Its members visit military units where Tajik draftees are serving, find out about their lives and combat training, and resolve any issues on the spot. I hope that all this will help to break the ice of alienation that emerged following the frosts of February...." [passage omitted]

Neutrality Urged for Tajik Muslim Clergy

PM3009195590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Karpov: "Clerics Outside Parties"]

[Text] Dushanbe—Talks between the Qadiat (spiritual administration) of Tajik Muslims and the hatib imams (clergy) of the republic's cathedral mosques have ended.

An agreement has been signed which stresses in particular that clerics will henceforth be guided solely by the laws of the Islamic Shari'ah and by the legislation of the Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], without joining any political parties.

This runs counter to the calls on Muslims to take part in the political struggle for power voiced at the constituent congress of the Islamic Rebirth Party held recently in Astrakhan. Life and the actions of each Muslim are determined by the Koran. Yet people who join political parties are obliged to submit to its statutes and program, which fundamentally contravenes holy writ. One cannot serve two gods at the same time, Koziy Khodzhi Akbar Turadzhonzod, head of Tajikistan's Muslims, said in his sermon. In this period of sociopolitical upheaval and interethnic conflict, the Muslim clergy must remain neutral.

Turkmenistan Trade Union Federation Formed

LD2909224990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad, 29 Sep (TASS)—The 11th Congress of Trade Unions of Turkmenia—a Soviet Central Asian Republic—ended its work today. One of its main results was the adoption of a declaration on the formation of a federation of trade unions of the republic, its charter, and the program of action for this public organization, which unites more than 1.3 million people to date. [passage omitted]

The federation operates within the framework of the constitutions of Turkmenia and the USSR as well as of Soviet laws, and is independent of bodies of state and economic government, political and public organizations, and movements in its activities. It favors common human values, supports the formation of a law-based state on the basis of democracy and social justice, and promotes the spiritual revival of all peoples of the republic and the assertion of its state sovereignty within a USSR undergoing renewal.

Abad Rizayev has been elected chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Turkmenia. Elections of delegates to the 19th congress of USSR Trade Unions also took place.

Saparmurad Niyazov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenia, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, spoke at the congress.

Uzbekistan Adopts Resolution on Military Service

PM0310134590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent I. Grebenyuk: "How the Republic Decided"]

[Text] Tashkent—The republic's press has published an Uzbek Council of Ministers resolution "On Implementing the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic President's

Decree 'On Measures To Improve the Draft and Military Service by the Republic's Young People.'"

The resolution envisages that as of fall 1990, the drafting of young people from Uzbekistan into military construction units stationed outside the republic will cease. Those who have lost a brother in the performance of military duties in peacetime will be completely exempt from the draft. The Ministry of Health, in conjunction with the republic's military commissariat, will review the list of ailments by which commissions are guided when determining draftees' fitness for military service.

As of 1 October 1990 there will be a significant increase in the average pension for fixed-term servicemen disabled as a result of injuries received. And families of servicemen who have died during fixed-term service will be paid an extra 30 rubles per month for each of the dead man's dependents.

A commission is being set up under the republic's Council of Ministers whose duties will include concluding contracts with Union organs responsible for the drafting of young people for military service.

Uzbekistan President Appoints New State Official

LD0210213890 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Anvar Makhmudov was elected chairman of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic State Committee for Foreign Trade and Relations with Foreign Countries, in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan Creates New Ministry of Power

LD0210123490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] A decree from the president of Uzbekistan has created a ministry of power and electrification of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. It will operate on the basis of the Uzbekenergo Association and the state construction and installation trust, Uzbekgidroenergostroy. The aim of founding a ministry is to create an effective system of managing the sector's industry nad to satisfy the republican economy's demands for electricity in conditions of a transition to the market.

Uzbekistan Ministry Changes Name

LD2809164890 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Karimov, president of the Uzbek SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], issued a decree on changing the Ministry of Domestic Services for the People of the Uzbek SSR into the State Cooperative Center of the Republic for Domestic Services for the People within the framework of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR [word indistinct]. With the aim of improving domestic services for the republic's population and the structure of the directorate for domestic services; of introducing new economic relations and various forms of property; of creating the conditions for [words indistinct]; and of increasing the role and responsibilities of the local soviets of people's deputies for developing the area of domestic services for the population, the decree states to change the Ministry for Domestic Services for the Population of the Uzbek SSR into the State Cooperative Center of the Republic for Domestic Services for the Population within the framework of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR. The Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR is recommended to adopt the corresponding measures on this question.

[Signed] Karimov, president of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic